

# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C., OCTOBER 9, 1873.

VOL. XXI.

NO. 41.

## The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,  
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.—CASH IN ADVANCE.  
One copy, one year, \$2 00  
Six months, \$1 00  
Three months, \$0 75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.  
One square, one insertion, \$1 00  
Each subsequent insertion, \$0 50  
Court advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.

Special Notices charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.  
Liberal deductions made by special contracts, to large advertisers.

## Select Miscellany.

### A SOUTH AFRICAN ADVENTURE.

It was on the afternoon of one of the hottest days of an African summer that I left my farm to ascend the Drakensburg Mountains, for the purpose of finding, if possible, an eland—a species of antelope—to replenish my larder for the coming Christmas. I was at the time living alone in a glen formed by two spurs of the mountain, with but few neighbors, and no town within fifty miles; but as my Kaffres had become sufficiently civilized to understand that Christmas-time meant unlimited eating, I wished, by providing game, to save an ox. I had only five or six miles to go, and was well mounted; so I did not hurry, but, leading my horse up the steep pass, reached the place where I intended to sleep just as the sun was setting.

The scene around, though quite different from our ideas of what it should be in December, was very beautiful. There was no snow, no leafless trees with their delicate tracery set off by the glistening hoar-frost, nor dark green fir bending under their white load; but still there was enough to keep me standing, forgetful of fire-wood and all I had to do for my comfort during the night.

I was on a narrow ledge of rock, separated from the network of hills beyond by a deep, perpendicular gorge, at the bottom of which, so far down that I could hardly distinguish it, ran a little burn. The setting sun gave the peaks that rich purple hue seldom seen away from heather; and on the other side, as far as the eye could reach, lay the thorn covered flats and hills of Natal.

Under the rock was a large cave, where I had determined to sleep. It had in olden times been a regular resort of the Bushmen, but few came near it now—indeed, I had not known they came at all, but, on going in, I found some calabashes and the ashes of a newly made fire, which could have been only left by them. There were other marks on the wall, though evidently of great antiquity: rude sketches and drawings of horses, cattle, bows and arrows, and even of a bushman riding. It is most curious that a race so low down in the scale of humanity that their language only contains a few words made up of unpronounceable clicks, and who, with the exception of the use of fire, in their mode of life differ but little from the ape, should have learned to do this. It may be that it is a remnant of some former civilization. It was a full moon, and, after admiring the wonderful lights and shadows thrown by it on the broken ground, I turned in and slept till near daylight.

As soon as I could see, I started to hunt. Much to my annoyance, at the time, though I had afterwards cause to thank it, that my horse was spared such a gallop as riding down an eland entails, I could find nothing, and could tell by the spoor that no herd had been about for some days. It was nearly noon before I became convinced of this; and, tempted by the shade of a line of trees edging a little brook whose bubble bubbled refreshingly amid the great heat, I took my saddle off, knelt, haltered Prince and lay down. Of course, I soon dozed, but became awake again in about a couple of hours—I say "became awake," because it was not the natural rousing up of a person who has been asleep but a sudden return to consciousness, without any movement, and with all my wits about me, and that inward feeling, which perhaps some of my readers have experienced, of something being wrong, and a tension of all the powers of hearing to discover what it was. I had not long to wait; whiz came a tiny arrow, striking the stone on which my head had been resting, and where my cap still was. It did not require much thinking to know that a Bushman's hand held the bow it came from, nor to think that the safest thing to do was to roll into the bed of the little brook below me. Luckily this would afford good shelter, and I could almost reach the edge with my hand.

The tremendous violence with which these streams come down from the hills during the heavy thunderstorms wears a deep passage even in the hardest ground; and though there was only about an inch of water, and it was not a yard wide, the banks were to the full four feet high. Leaving my cap where it was, I rolled over as quietly as I could; but just as I was disappearing, another arrow came and struck me in the thigh, the only part not yet in safety. It took all my self-control to continue my movements as before until I stood crouching at the bottom. "Why," the readers may exclaim, "the pain of such a tiny arrow could not be very intense." No, neither is the bite of a snake the least to be dreaded. It was, of course, poisoned with that deadly skill for which below, I knew I had little chance of seeing another sunrise.

However, with that self-help that men who lead a solitary life acquire, I instantly drew my hunting-knife, ripped up my trousers, and with a steady hand, cut out the arrow head, not sparing myself. I then took my flask and poured powder into the wound, and, gently striking a match, set fire to it. That done, I took off my belt, and, using my full force, strapped a little above, as tight as it would go.

I do not think that in doing all this I had any hope of saving my life; there was only a sort of feeling that I was doing my duty. The pain was not very great, and my chief thought was for vengeance on the malignant creature that I looked upon as my murderer. I rightly imagined he was not aware of his success. No doubt he thought he had missed me, and that I was still lying asleep—in proof of which I soon heard another arrow striking above. Moving down about a yard to where the overhanging ferns would conceal me, I quietly raised my head; the ground was slightly rising, and I could see around for some distance. There was my horse unconsciously grazing away, but the grass was too long for me to see my enemy's whereabouts. I, however, guessed that he would try to get between us, and so I waited, watching and grasping my rifle.

Ten minutes passed in silence, and then I fancied that the grass was moving unnaturally. In another second a hand appeared; I heard a little twang, and saw the tiny messenger of death again pierce the spot where I had been. I kept my eyes fixed on the place, and the arrow came. Surely, he would become impatient and give me a better chance. Another ten minutes, and suddenly, in a different spot, which commanded a better view of my cap, a little black head peered over the grass. It was enough; and as I fired, a shrill shriek and a spasmodic spring into the air told me that I had nothing more to fear.

Getting out as quickly as possible, I dragged myself—for the limb was now much swollen, and becoming more and more painful—to my saddle, where I carried in a little bottle some eau de luce for snake bites, and poured out a large dose. After drinking it, I caught my horse, saddled him, and, picking up two of the dead Bushmen, he was scarcely four feet high, with arms so long and thin as to reach down to his knees, and his legs supporting a little round body—had evidently not been starving lately—and features closely resembling those of an intelligent ape, that, had there been a tail, no one would have thought twice about the matter. I did not remain long; there was no time to lose; so, taking his bow, I mounted, and, putting my horse to his best pace, started on my long ride. I knew perfectly well that my only chance, such as it was, of saving my life depended on my reaching Ladysmith that night, and obtaining medical assistance.

The distance was fully sixty miles, and with but one exception, there was nothing but Dutch boers' houses on the road, whence I could not hope for help. For the first twenty miles I kept steadily on my way, though the agony was dreadful, and I could hardly sit on my horse. I then reached an Englishman's farm, pulled up, told my story, and asked for spirits to keep my strength up, and the loan of a fresh horse. I shall not easily forget his wife's scared look as she came out and saw me by the light of her flickering candle. I suppose I must have seemed half mad. They brought me out a full bottle of whisky and a tumbler, which I filled and drank of neat; but they had not a horse "up." They were, he said, all running, and it would take hours to find them. So I started again. I do not remember much more of that wild, moonlight ride. I became drowsy and half-delirious, just retaining sense enough to go straight. How I did it I do not know, as for the greater part of the way there was no road, and, even in daylight, and with nothing the matter, I should have hesitated in more than one place. However, providence or instinct guided me right; and as I was afterwards told—for I remember nothing about it—I reached the town at one a. m.—just eleven hours after I had left. I had finished the whisky on the road, and it was to that the doctor ascribed my ultimate recovery. For nine days I was in high fever, and it was more than six weeks before I got up; and for years the wound did not heal. Even to the present day it occasionally bursts out afresh, and will probably continue to do so to the end of my existence.—*Chamber's Journal.*

### Baby Farming Horrors in New York.

Baby farming horrors are being exposed in New York. The *Tribune* mentions the case of one Ellen Roberts, who has been in the business of baby farming for some time, and says:

"Up to the present it cannot be positively ascertained how many children she has caused to die, from intention, filth, and starvation. It is feared, however, that within the last four months no less than thirty-seven children placed in her care have died. On Sept. 14, J. Shelby having heard of the brutal treatment the unfortunate children were receiving at the hands of the woman, informed Captain Allaire, and, with Dr. Wooster Beach and a number of police they surrounded the dwelling and made a thorough search. They found a number of infants scattered about the floor, and presenting a shocking appearance. One girl, aged about thirteen months, was found to be in a fearful state from starvation, filth and ill usage. The poor thing was almost naked, had almost sucked one of her thumbs off, and had become so weak that even that means of sustenance had to be abandoned. The little sufferer was at once sent to the Alms House, but it is feared that she cannot survive.

After all the other children found in the house were properly cared for, Mrs. Roberts was held in \$1,000 for further examination. Three witnesses testified to the shocking neglect of children in her care. One witness testified that Mrs. Roberts was habitually drunk; that several children who died from disease and starvation were kept in a house by the accused several days, and then during the night taken out by an undertaker named Royston, who placed them in a stable where he kept them three days before burying them. Mrs. Roberts is seemingly intelligent, asserts her ability to disprove the terrible charges, and was calm in demeanor. She is a widow, with five children of her own. She is out of the "baby farming" business now; the last of her charges having been taken from her by Capt. Allaire and Dr. Wooster Beach, on representation of persons living in the neighborhood that she was maltreating them.

### Aids of the South.

In my last letter I spoke of the broad mountain region which, lying between the Blue Ridge on the southeast and the great Appalachian Valley on the north, stretches from Southern Virginia to the borders of Georgia. I said something of its soil and climate, its topographical features, its vegetation, and the fertility of its soil. As I then said the agriculturalist finds little here to reward his exertions. It was at some pains to inquire the market prices at Jefferson, the county town of Ashe county, North Carolina, last month, and found them as follows: Indian corn, 75 cents the bushel; beef and mutton, 3 and 4 cents the pound; bacon, 8 to 10 cents; butter 10 cents; eggs, 6 cents the dozen; wood, \$1 a cord; while the ordinary wages of a laborer is 50 cents a day. The people of this region are physically a much finer race than the inhabitants of the lower portions of the State, and are honest, friendly and hospitable, but their isolated position and the want of roads and railroads has kept them poor and ignorant, and prevented the development of their language, form an interesting study to the curious traveler.

The deposits of copper in this region are, however, by no means confined to Ducktown. Valuable lodes are known at various points to the northeast, between the Blue Ridge and the Unaka Mountains. One of these in Ashe county, N. C. has lately attracted much attention as the Ore Knob mine, and, although opened only a few months, has disclosed a deposit of copper ore of almost unexampled richness. In the first ten weeks of its opening over 1,500 tons of ore of 25 per cent. were extracted by 14 men; in other words, the labor of these men produced daily during that time over 10,000 pounds of copper in the shape of a 25 per cent. ore. This, at the present price of 27 cents, is worth \$2,700, and its conversion into ingot copper and shipment to market would still leave a net profit of over \$2,000 a day. This remarkable deposit of ore has been traced for a distance of over a mile, with a breadth of from 12 to 15 feet, and it is not too much to say that, if the future development of mine, and the number of miners are at all commensurate with the present working results, it will be unrivaled in the history of American copper mining. A company has lately been organized at Baltimore for the working of this great mine, and preparations are being made for the reduction of the ores on the spot and also for the construction of a railway about 40 miles in length, to meet the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad near Marion.

The advantages offered by a great deposit of very rich ore, like those of Ore Knob, are enormous, but it must not, however, be supposed that the mining of low-grade ores is unprofitable. By far the greater part of our copper is extracted from ores scarcely richer than those of Ducktown. The day cannot be far distant when railroads will penetrate into these Alpine regions of the South. The projected Norfolk and Great Western Road passing through the southern counties of Virginia would traverse its northern portion, and although the difficulties of construction further southward are considerable, the development of these great mineral resources will, it may be confidently predicted, lead before long to the building of railways which will intersect it in many parts; and with the development of its mineral wealth a new era will begin. Its fertile soils will be tilled, its numerous water powers utilized, and it will become in time another New England for industry, with advantages of soil and climate which will one day make it one of the richest as it is one of the most beautiful portions of our country. T. S. H. Boston, August 30, 1873.—*Correspondence of the New York Tribune.*

### A Famous Female Climber.

We will next turn to one who was famous long before the Alpine club existed, as having made the ascent of twenty-five Swiss mountains. This was Mlle. d'Angerville, who was born in 1794, and was early seized with the climbing mania, for which her vigorous health and strong will were well prepared. Her first attempt, leading her in the end to try the ascent of Mont Blanc, was to the Mer de Glace and the Jardin. After more than twelve hours' stiff walking, she returned without fatigue to Chamouni. Looking up to the summit then illuminated by the setting sun, and transported with admiration, she said: "I shall go there." A few months after, her desire was fulfilled; the grand plateau was reached without difficulty; but the pulsation of the heart owing to the rarified air, amounting to one hundred and forty beats in a minute, rendered the latter part painful; but once seated on her snowy throne, she would enjoy her view, wrote several letters to her friends, and drank to the health of the newly-born prince, the son of the duchess of Orleans. Passing over many other ascents she made, here is one of the latest. At the age of sixty-nine, accompanied by a single guide, she climbed the Oldenhorn in ten hours from the Hotel des Diabliques. The night overtook them and the guide declared he had lost his road. Mlle. d'Angerville decided to wait on the spot until the break of day so as to incur no risk; but this, the guide said, would be too dangerous on account of the cold. They separated and he went in search of the nearest chalet, for a lantern, in two hours he returned, and then the courageous lady saw, not without emotion, that her resting place was but a few yards from a tremendous precipice. Happily, they soon descended into a place of safety. During her travels, she made a large collection of plants, minerals, autographs, and the portraits of those she met. She was an excellent mimic, and one of her amusements was to dress up in character and act a part. Thus, borrowing that of an old beggar, she started on the tramp; the cottagers treated her liberally, the cure's servant shut the door in her face; but in the course of three hours she found out how good a trade it was, having received between four and five francs.—*Chamber's Journal.*

### The Reign of Orms.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 22.  
The little city of Independence, twelve miles from here, was the scene of a terrible tragedy yesterday. Jim Crow Chiles, a noted desperado, was shot and killed, his son mortally wounded, and three others dangerously wounded. He was a burly desperado, and reckless when under the influence of liquor. He had killed several persons before, always carried an arsenal of revolvers, and was feared by the people and officers of the law, on account of his reputation as a quick and fatal marksman. Few dared molest him or arrest him, and the knowledge of this made him presumptuous and quarrelsome when slightly intoxicated though good natured under other circumstances. He was at the Exposition in this city on Saturday, and went home slightly intoxicated. He continued drunk Sunday morning, and seemed determined on a row. He commenced abusing a young German named Sampson, whom he slapped in the face, and threatened with a pistol. He said he would go and kill him (the German) and go and kill the Marshall to come and arrest him. Deputy Marshall Peacock was standing in front of the store near by, where Chiles sought him out. Peacock said, "How are you, Jim?" Chiles responded with a slap in the face.

Peacock said, "Did you mean that?" Chiles responded with a blow. Peacock had a heavy cane with him, with which he struck at Chiles, who dodged and stepped back off of the platform in front of the store. When Peacock raised up his cane, Chiles drew his revolver, Peacock doing the same. A clinch followed, in which Chiles did his best to shoot Peacock, he using his utmost strength to wrest the pistol from him before the affray should prove serious. Chiles had previously met the son of the Deputy Marshall and threatened him, saying he would shoot his father. The boy, being alarmed, went to the store and got a revolver, and during the struggle between Chiles and Peacock stood on the opposite corner of the street. At this point in the melee young Peacock ran across the street and fired a shot, which wounded Chiles slightly in the back. Chiles redoubled his efforts to shoot the Deputy Marshall.

Here a son of Chiles, a mere boy, appeared on the scene. He picked up his father's revolver, cocked it with both hands and fired. The ball struck the Marshall on the back, inflicting a dangerous wound. The boy also fired again, wounding young Peacock in the leg. Deputy Peacock, not knowing who shot him, then thought his life at stake. He seized his revolver, put the muzzle to Chiles' face, and shot him through the head, beneath the right eye, killing him instantly. While this was going on, young Peacock shot young Chiles, inflicting what is believed to be a mortal wound. In the meantime, Marshal Farrow learning of the affray, appeared on the scene unarmed, and received a severe wound in the chest. It is not known who fired the shot.

The excitement was intense, and the grief of the family heartrending. The general impression is that Chiles received his sympathy of the citizens of Independence for his daring in the discharge of his duty. He is still alive and the prospects are that he will recover. He says that he had no idea of shooting Chiles till after he received the wound, from whom he then did not know. Young Chiles will probably die. Young Peacock will recover, as also Marshal Farrow.

The inquest on Chiles' body was held on Sunday afternoon, in the same room where Chiles' first victim was laid for the same purpose seventeen years ago. The ruffians of Missouri are fast going where the wood-vine climbeth.

### Combat In Mid-Air.

Little did the tens of thousands of men, women and children, who thronged the public square of Agram, Croatia, on the 15th of August, anticipate that they were about to witness a spectacle such as has perhaps never been seen before—a mortal combat in mid-air.—The occasion of the gathering was a performance on the tight-rope. The acrobats, Andreas Holtzer and Francis Pergowitch, were to appear on the rope which had been stretched from a window in the fifth story of the court-house to a window in an opposite house, a distance of 250 feet. The acrobats were to meet mid-way, and then pass each other. When the clock struck 12, the acrobats emerged from their respective windows dressed in tights, and without balance poles. Holtzer walked rather cautiously, while Pergowitch came to meet him from the opposite direction, with a nervous quick step. At last they met, and the suspense of the crowd underneath became unbearable. Pergowitch suddenly uttered a loud angry exclamation, and dealt Holtzer a terrible blow on the head. Holtzer staggered and fell, but in so doing succeeded in clutching the rope with one hand, while, with the other, he grasped the left leg of the assailant. Pergowitch now fell likewise, but passed his right arm around the rope, so that he hung upon it in comparative security. And now began a life-and-death struggle.—Holtzer, with his right hand, tried to drag Pergowitch from the rope, while Pergowitch kicked Holtzer with his right foot, and endeavored to loosen his antagonist's hold. No one was able to interfere, and the result was easy to foresee, must be the death of one or both of the acrobats. Many women fainted, while among men wept like children.

What added to the general despair was the appearance of Holtzer's young wife at the open window from which her husband, a few moments before, had set out upon his fatal walk. Her piteous screams were heard above the din below, and her appeals to Pergowitch to spare her husband's life would have moved the heart of an Apache. The struggle in mid-air lasted, perhaps, a minute, when Holtzer suddenly uttered a last cry, and lost his hold. He fell to the ground, striking it violently, and expiring instantly. While the people gathered round the corpse of poor Holtzer, his murderer on the tight-rope managed to get on his feet again. With a diabolical expression on his face, he uttered a loud yell of triumph.

### How Sugar is Purified.

If there still are people who prefer dark brown sugar to white as being "sweeter," and "higher," we commend to their attention the following extract from a letter to the New York Graphic, describing the condition in which the sugar arrives from the South, and the processes which are found necessary to rid it of extraneous dirt.

First, the sugar in filthy black bags, hogheads covered with mud, and boxes smeared over with bilge water and filth, was landed at Williamsburg docks, where you see those immense sugar houses. Then stavedores carried it back to a big copper vat filled with hot water, broke open the boxes, cut open the bags, and knocked in the heads of the hogheads, and leg it—dirt, mud, sticks, niggers' shoes, old hats, pipes, bones, undissolved newspapers, and sleeveless shirts—yes, let it all slide into the vat together.

They place the filthy old hogheads, soiled bags and dirty boxes into a steam vat, steamed and washed off the dirt and sugar, and put that in too. Then the great stavedores stirred up occasional expectation of tobacco into here and there, and scraping his Williamsburg mud into the future frosting of our wedding cake. What next?

Well, the hoghead staves, after the sugar and dirt are worked off, are sent back to Cuba, and 490 hogheads of sugar and dirt per day are pumped, in a liquid form, into the fifth story, to be cleansed and purified. First, the dirty liquor is pumped into one thousand gallons caddies, with a steam pipe in the bottom. Then, blue litmus paper (paper soaked in blue cabbage juice) is dipped into to see if it is sour. If it is sour, the blue paper is changed to red. Then they throw in a pail of lime. This kills the acid or the acid leaves the sugar to attack the lime, when, like Kilkeny cats, they are both eaten up. If you pour acid into soft soap, the alkali (another form of lime) will leave the grease to feed upon the acid.

Then the half-ripped men, who work over the hot caddies pour five gallons of warm bullock's blood, fresh from the slaughter houses, into each 1,000 gallons of melted sugar. The white of eggs would be better, but eggs cost too much, which is almost as full of albumen, only costs 11 cents per gallon. This blood "settles" the sugar as an egg "settles" your coffee—that is, the albumen seizes hold of every particle of dirt and holds it. Then when they raise the temperature to 180 degrees, the blood, lime, dirt, sticks, etc., float to the surface, while the syrup, yellow and quite transparent, is drawn off through the strainers to the bottom, leaving the scum on top. This scum and dirt are rinsed with clean water, the sweet part saved to wet up a fresh lot of sugar, and the dirt carted off as fertilizer. They take a ton of rich manure out of the sugar house every day.

How is the syrup strained? Through bags—long cloth bags—having four or five thicknesses of cloth in them. They catch all the heavy dirt, little stones, sand, etc., and the syrup leaves them transparent, only slightly tinged with yellow. These bags take out about four per cent of dirt—raw black, murky dirt, the same as you see in the streets. The syrup is now 93 per cent pure sugar, whereas it was 80 per cent five hours ago. There remains 79 per cent coloring, foreign salts and grasses yet to be removed.

How are these grasses and salts removed? It is done by filtering the yellow syrup through bone black or animal charcoal (bones burnt black and ground up). Large iron tanks looking like upright steam boilers are filled with 30,000 pounds of bone black each. Through this the syrup is made to trickle. As it comes out at the bottom it is as pure as rock crystal. A goblet of it looks like spring water.

"Is it perfectly pure now?" I asked the chemist. Yes, sir, as near as possible. It is 99 1/2 per cent pure sugar. You might pour five gallons of kerosene and a small patient cut into sausage meat into that first tank, and I tell you, Perkins, that I wouldn't have the slightest objections to drinking the syrup five hours afterwards, it's perfectly clean and pure.

### A Female Life Preserver.

A pair of pioneers of San Francisco had a thrilling experience the other day. They were on a picnic, and it was over, and the company were waiting for the train at a station near a high trestle bridge. It was some minutes until train time, and a young couple thought they would take a walk on the bridge to enjoy the delights of love-making, together with the sensation of looking down into the depths of the gulf beneath them. They had made their way about fifty yards over the chasm when a gravel train came shooting around a short bend in their faces. A deep cut had hit the train until it was almost upon them. It was an awful situation, and the lady comprehended it at once, and did not lose her presence of mind, as events proved. They could not possibly get off the bridge before the train would overtake them. The engineer whistled down brakes, but it was evidently impossible to stop the heavy train before it would be upon them. It was within a few yards, and the crowd of pioneers stood but a hundred yards off petrified with horror. There seemed to be no escape whatever for the luckless couple. Their mangled bodies would evidently be dashed into the chasm. The lady called to her companion to drop, and suddenly dropped herself. Both dropped just in time, and they hung suspended to a sleeper under the bridge, while the long train passed over them. Thus they clung with their hands until some gentlemen of the company went on the bridge and rescued them from their perilous situation. They were unharmed, except torn clothing, and a scratch or two, and they saved their lives by a scratch. It was the principal event of a very pleasant occasion, and was so thrilling that some of the young ladies who saw the danger closed their eyes and fainted. The man had better secure that woman as a life-preserver.

During the past twelve months five hundred and fourteen deaths occurred in San Francisco from consumption. The health officer, in his annual report, says: "It is an undoubted fact that more deaths with this disease occur among the Irish population than among the people of any other nationality."

### Arab Women.

I have only yet alluded slightly to that which makes one of the great charms of Algiers. I mean the picturesque and variety of the costumes, especially in the old town. At first it was impossible to distinguish the different nationalities of the wearers. But by degrees we learned to tell them almost at first sight. The most picturesque are Arabs, *pur et simple*, with their tall, erect figures, straight features, magnificent carriage, and dark eyes. There is one peculiarity about them, and that is that they always have on capote of the head, the whole head-dress or capote of the head being bound round the head with a thick cord of camel's hair wound round six or seven times. Their wives are shrouded from head to foot in white heika and burnouses, the only sign of difference of rank being shown in the exceeding fineness of the stuff worn by the ladies, which cover them completely, only one eye being allowed to be shown.

These poor women are looked upon as beasts of burden in the tents and among the lower classes, while among the upper they are simply pampered slaves, whose one idea in life is to minister to the pleasure of their lords. Various attempts have been made by the French to emancipate them from this unhappy condition, but as yet in vain. On this subject, E. Cherbonneau, the head of the Arabic French school, and a learned archaeologist—with whom we afterwards became better acquainted at Constantine—tells the following anecdote, which was related to him by the famous Mussulman lawyer, Si Chadi: A chief of the tribe of Haracta, between Aid-Beida and Tebessa, went on some business to Constantine. A few days later he returned to his tribe, and calling his wife, desired her to fetch four pots and some cord. She obeyed, when to her horror, the chief threw her down on the ground, lashed her to the four stakes, and, taking a stick, commenced beating her with all his might.

Her cries brought all the inhabitants of the tents to their doors, and, endeavoring, though in vain, to stop her husband's arm, "But what has she done?" they exclaimed. "She is the pearl of the tribe, the best of mothers, the model of wives!" "What has she done to merit the monster. Nothing. I am only relieving my mind." At last, being exhausted by his own fury, he condescended to stop, and explain that, at Constantine, he had seen an Arab woman, backed up by the French authorities, drag her husband before the court to complain of his ill usage, and the kadi had actually given judgement in her favor! So monstrous an infraction of Arab usages had infuriated the chief to such a degree that he had forgotten the object of his journey, and only hurried home to wreak his vengeance, for the insult offered to the male sex, on the body of his unhappy wife—*Lady Herbert's "Algeria."*

### The King of the Chiffonniers.

In no capital does there exist a more curious community than that very corner-tinizing body, the Chiffonniers of Paris. To watch the gutter-brawling is an amusing sight; and the artistic way in which bits of paper are picked up out of the gutter by the help of a long stick with a crook, and cast over the left shoulder into that basket, must often have awakened the reader's admiration. If ever there was a race apart, it is that of these gutter-snipes. Whether, in so gorgeous and so advanced a city as Paris, it is necessary or wise to have at ten o'clock at night so much household stuff, meat, feathers, melons, fruit and flowers, as we nightly discover by several of our senses to be in a state bordering on putrefaction, is perhaps to be questioned; but as the disease, and the remedy is required—and really it seems effective. This, perhaps unpleasant, but to us most personal, question was brought to my mind by the death of the "King of the Gutter-Searchers," an elected monarch who ruled firmly and justly, and who was besides a sort of literary dandyman. The late Roide Chiffonniers was best known as "Le Pere Epingle," and his popularity may be estimated from the fact that twelve hundred of his constituents followed him to the grave. Nor was that all. Those pickers-up of unconsidered trifles, who probably had often given good strong language during his life, made a series of orations over his grave—after the example of academicians, senators and deputies. Nobody knows who the king was or when he came. Under his pillow was found a packet of papers with this inscription: "To be burnt after my death." Round his neck he wore a miniature of Rachel, actress; and often, when one of the inhabitants of the Ho des Singes was in distress, the monarch would disappear for some hours, and always return with money. He was veritably king of his quarter, and his people adored him. He signed their agreements, regulated their differences, and judged their offences. Every thief was immediately expelled forever; an event, however, which occurred but rarely. He was something of a doctor, and himself mixed the medicine which he distributed gratuitously. He was a lover of books, which he lent freely; and at evening he taught children to read. It seems to me a curious and instructive study, that of the deacon of the lowest craft in Paris, rising better from the gutter than many respectable people, administering justice, stopping crime, advancing education, teaching young children who probably had no other chance.—*Court and Social Life in France.*

### West Indies.

The Island of Barbados is more thickly settled than China, with her 300,000,000. With a superficial area of only about 166 square miles, without any large towns, without manufactures of any description, a purely agricultural colony, she actually supports a population of 180,000 souls, or over 1,084 to the square mile. To find the means of sustentation for the crowded mob of people, she has brought under cultivation nearly every inch of her 106,470 acres of cultivable land; and, to the superficial observer, she presents an aspect of wealth and prosperity unexampled in the West Indies, and hardly to be surpassed by any other part of the world.

During the past year 300,000 people emigrated from England, a large majority of whom came to the United States.



## JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice, BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., &c.

## The Evangelical Alliance.

The Sixth Annual Conference of the Evangelical Alliance opened in New York city on Thursday last, and will continue in session until the 12th inst. The Alliance is not a union of churches, but an association of Christians, representing all evangelical denominations of Protestants. It is ready to receive as members all who accept the fundamental principles and doctrines of Evangelical Christianity, namely: The Divine inspiration, authority, and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures; the unity of the Godhead and the deity of persons therein; the utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the Fall; the incarnation of the Son of God, his atonement and mediatorial intercession and reign; the justification of the sinner by faith alone; the work of the Holy Spirit in conversion and satisfaction of the sinner. The Divine institution of the Christian ministry, and the obligation and perpetuity of the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper; the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgment of the world by Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous and the punishment of the wicked. This summary of belief was adopted at the formation of the organization at London, in 1846, and has been accepted by the various branches which have since been established. To this general enunciation of principles, the Alliance appended the following proviso: "It is, however, distinctly declared that this brief summary is not to be regarded in any formal or ecclesiastical sense as a creed or confession, nor the adoption of it as involving an assumption of the right authority to define the limits of Christian brotherhood, but simply as an indication of the class of persons whom it is desirable to embrace within their Alliance."

The origin of the Alliance was in a convention of 800 representatives from various countries, who assembled at Freemason's Hall, London, on August 18, 1846, to deliberate on the formation of a general alliance. Fifty distinct religious organizations in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey, the United States and Canada, were represented. Sir Culling Eardley Smith was the President of the Convention. Among Americans who took an active part in its deliberations, were the Rev. Messrs. S. H. Cox, Patton, Kirk, De Witt, Lyman Beecher, Church, Baird, Schmucker, G. D. Abbott, T. H. Skinner, Smyth, Spicer, Olin, Mason, Liverssey, and Emory, with Sidney E. Morse.

The sessions of the conference will be occupied with the presentation of papers upon the leading topics of modern Christian thought.

The circulating notes of the suspended National Banks will no doubt be eagerly sought after by parties who wish to go in to the banking business. There is no doubt that new banks will take the place of every suspended banking institution. There is a provision when only a portion of the circulating notes have been redeemed, a new bank may use that portion in starting, and its circulation may be extended from time to time as the old bank notes are gathered in.

Last winter a proposition to make all the important Post Offices in the United States savings banks was presented to Congress, and met with but little favor, but the friends of the project think the thousands of depositors in savings banks who have been so greatly frightened by the troubles now passing will join in the demand upon the Government to provide absolute security against loss for its citizens, who with difficulty save only a small surplus of earnings, which must be safely deposited, and easily procurable whenever necessary.

## The State Fair.

In our local columns will be found a list of some of the articles which will be exhibited at the State Fair, from Salem. The Newbern Journal of Commerce thus sums up Fair week:

"The week which commences Oct. 13th and closes Oct. 18th will be an exceedingly interesting one to all who should think to all who visit Raleigh. In addition to the great attraction of the State Fair there will be three important gatherings at least. On Wednesday, the survivors of the Mexican war will hold an interesting meeting, called by the President, Col. Fremont. On Thursday certain committees of the N. C. Press Association will hold a meeting of great importance to the fraternity. On Friday the State Branch of the Southern Historical Society will be organized under the superintendence of Gov. Vance, Vice President of North Carolina for the present society, and ex-officio President of the State organization. It is rare that such interesting meetings convene at the same time."

Judge BODDEN, now 77 years old, who has been dangerously ill at Saltillo, is said to be much better.

## LATEST NEWS.

New York dates of the 6th, inform us that Donaldson's Trans-Atlantic Balloon started from Brooklyn, Monday last, with four occupants. New Haven, Conn., dates of next day represent said occupants as escaping by leaping from the basket of the balloon, the empty balloon being subsequently captured at Canaan, Connecticut.

**THE YELLOW FEVER.**—Memphis dates of Tuesday say the fever is deplorable, and is spreading with alarming rapidity. The undertakers are crowded beyond decent burial. Nineteen nurses have arrived from New Orleans. \$20,000 have been subscribed by the citizens. The mortality on Sunday was greater than since the fever appeared. All who are able are leaving. The malady is true yellow fever. Fifty-four interments Monday. Rev. Mr. Brown pastor of first Presbyterian church, died of the fever.

President Grant has ordered the Commissioner General to send 10,000 rations to Memphis, Tennessee, for the yellow fever sufferers.

Knoxville raised \$1,000 for Memphis, on the 6th, with subscriptions progressing. On the 7th, in 43 hours, Louisville Board of Trade raised \$5000 for Memphis, and the Shreveport Masons raised \$1,500. \$12,000 to \$15,000 will be raised.

Forty-two cases yellow fever reported at Calvert, Texas, sixteen deaths from the fever at Shreveport on the 6th.

Snow.—It snowed two hours in New York, on the 7th. Also in Pottsville, Pa. The Treasury Department in Washington is paying the persons who took the census in 1860, who were not paid on account of the war breaking out.

## The New York State Democratic Convention.—The Platform.

The Convention met in Utica, N. Y., on the 2nd inst. The Committee on Resolutions substantially submitted a platform which was adopted, condemning and denouncing the salary grab of Congressmen; denouncing the President's signature to the bill, which clinched that inquiry, and which gave \$5,000 to each Congressman, while securing a hundred thousand for himself (the President) after Congress had just refused to increase his salary, and demand its repeal. Revenue reform is demanded.

Among the resolutions are the following: Resolved, That those who are vested by our laws with appropriations and expenditure of the public funds of the Government, should be subjected to the same rules and regulations that are imposed upon the taxpayers and collectors, and should in like manner, be required to keep such accounts of the business affairs as are demanded of merchants and manufacturers, so that an examination of their books and transactions will show any fraud or corruption in their official conduct at a proper period, and that they have not in any way been unlawfully benefited by that official action.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Liberal Republicans, worthy coadjutors, and we especially invite them to unite with us in our efforts to restore pure government in the State and Federal administration. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Convention then proceeded to nominate the State ticket.

## The Legislature.

We endorse the following from the Charlotte Democrat:

"The North Carolina Legislature reassembled in November. Unless it does something more and better than at the last session, it would be better to never meet again."

The people need some practical legislation, such as enlarging the jurisdiction of Magistrates, making it a punishable offense to interfere with laborers by hiring them away from any man who has made a bargain for their services, and a more speedy punishment for rogues and rascals. A more stringent vagrant law should be enacted so as to compel men and women to work or show some means of living without stealing.

We hope some member of the Legislature will have the independence to inaugurate a movement for the re-establishment of the whipping post and pillory. The whipping post is the best promoter of morality ever known.

When the Legislature meets we hope the honest working people of the State will demand some practical, useful legislation, instead of wasting time with frivolous local matters of no general public importance or benefit.

The members of the Legislature will assemble, doubtless well posted as to the wishes of their constituents relative to the State debt, and other important matters. It is generally admitted that a considerable portion of the public debt is fraudulent, and the Legislature should ascertain how much of the indebtedness of the State should be paid and what portion should be proclaimed fraudulent, and of course null and void.

## What a Republican Solicitor Thinks of Revenue officers in Western North Carolina.

Some difficulties have recently occurred in McDowell and Burke counties, between Marshal Denver and the citizens. Various reports have been made, but the unjustifiableness of the marshal and his soldiers was sufficient to cause a true bill to be found by the Grand Jury of McDowell. Judge Clark had already bound the parties over to court.

A meeting was held at Henderson last week, which was ably addressed by Mr. Candler. He directed his remarks mainly to the abuse of power on the part of men who perform this revenue business. Said that if men of proper character were appointed to attend to this business, neither would difficulties arise, nor soldiers be needed. The Sheriff of any county can go anywhere and serve and execute writs, and if other officers failed to do this it was because of the character of the officer, and his conduct; alluded to the fact that most of these men were generally drunk when they went on duty, and approached men with heavy pistols, either dangling by their sides or drawn. This no free people ought to submit to. We endorse what Mr. Candler said. Mr. C. is a Republican. Asheville Citizen.

## The North Carolina Journal of Education.

We are glad to learn that the friends of education in this State are determined to push this enterprise. It will be published in Raleigh, by contract, and the first number will make its appearance about the first of November. In order that this valuable periodical may be within the reach of all, the subscription price has been placed at the low sum of \$1 per annum. Persons desiring to subscribe are requested to forward their address and price of subscription to Messrs. Gorman, Marcom & Lee, Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. Alex. McIver, has been selected as Editor; Theo. H. Hill, Literary Reviewer, and Prof. S. J. Stevens, Reviewer of School Books. All of these gentlemen are eminently qualified to fill the positions for which they have been selected.

In order to show the great amount of talent which will be brought to bear to make this journal extensive in its sphere of usefulness, and competent to wage a vigorous war upon the lethargy which has heretofore existed in our midst in regard to educational matters, we give some of the names of those who will make regular contributions.

Hon. W. H. Battle, Rev. B. Craven, Rev. T. H. Pritchard, Rev. N. Ray, Rev. W. M. Wingate, Prof. W. C. Douth, Dr. S. S. Satchell, Kemp P. Battle, Esq., Prof. Chas. Phillips, Mrs. C. P. Spencer, Professor Sylvester Hassel, Major Robt. Bingham, Silas N. Martin, Esq., John A. Moore, Esq., Hon. M. E. Manly, Hon. W. A. Graham, Rev. H. B. Starr, A. J. Tomlinson, Esq., Rev. H. B. Blake, Miss Amy Brady, W. E. L. Perkins, Rev. T. M. Jones, Hon. W. B. Hodman, J. H. Mills, Esq., and a number of others. As will be seen this list comprises names of high distinction in the learned professions and of prominence in the field of letters.

To give this matter the importance which it in every way deserves, we make the following extract from the prospectus recently issued:

"The Executive Committee of the State Educational Association have made arrangements for the publication of an Educational Monthly of forty-eight pages, to be called 'The North Carolina Journal of Education.'"

"While it will be chiefly devoted to the cause of common school education, yet by its literary style and character, we trust it will become a welcome and instructive visitor to every freeman. Especially should all teachers, county examiners and those interested in the common school system of our State, subscribe and aid in its circulation, for it will be not only the organ of the Educational Association, but of the Department of Public Instruction."

In order to place it within the reach of all, the subscription price has been fixed below the cost of publication, and we trust that every friend of education throughout the State will aid in its circulation. Every North Carolinian should feel a becoming pride in its success, and aid those eminent men of our State, who have consented gratuitously to bestow their time and talents in preparing suitable material for our intellectual improvement.

"It is unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of education, when every man enjoys the privilege of the elective franchise and thus becomes a power for good or evil to his government. How important that every one should be taught, if for no other purpose than to comprehend the true ends and purposes of government; and this will appear more fully when it is remembered that nearly four-fifths of all crimes are committed by the ignorant and neglected. How important then that every one should be able to read the constitution which contains the charter of his liberties and the ballot which he proposes to vote."

"Something must and should be done, and there is no time so propitious as the present. Already the public eye is directed to our unfortunate condition; the last census report marks in dark colors our low position in intellectual culture as compared with other States. It is, and should be, mortifying to us as citizens that our State—one of the original thirteen which framed the general government—should have made so little progress in general education. We would not, however, be understood to depreciate the difficulties under which she has labored—her great pecuniary losses, and the immense untapped population which have recently been elevated to citizenship. We trust that a better spirit is about to dawn upon us, and that this journal, if properly sustained and patronized, may prove the first step to greater success."

It may not be out of place to state in this connection, that we learn that Mrs. Spencer will contribute a series of papers giving a history of the part this State bore in the late war, and that Hon. M. E. Manly, of Newbern, will furnish a number of interesting reminiscences of colonial times in this State, the perpetuation of which should no longer be dependent on tradition for preservation.

## Execution of the Mob at Jacksonville, Oregon.

Boston Charlie and Black Jim were led on the scaffold first, and Schomkin next. They trod on it with apparent indifference, having evidently resolved to die as bravely as they had lived. Capt. Jack went easily up the stairway, but looked wretched and miserable. When ankles had been struck off, and their arms were securely pinned with cords.

At precisely 9.45 o'clock a. m., the interpreters, Capt. O. C. Applegate and David Hill, explained to the prisoners the nature of the order to be read to them by the Adjutant, and at 10 o'clock Adjutant Kingsbury read the order promulgating the sentence of the commission, and the President's approval thereof, with the order of the Secretary of war and Department Commander in the premises. The two convicted prisoners, Barancho and Slioux, stood on the ground in front of the scaffold shrank and under guard. During the reading the pined victims were seated on the platform, listening anxiously, but of course understanding not a word of it. The reading occupied ten minutes. Then the Adjutant read the order and commutation in the case of Barancho and Slioux, and the poor fellows were taken back to the stockade.

The Chaplain then offered and earnest prayer for the souls of the culprits, which was listened to attentively. At fifteen minutes past ten o'clock the fatal noose was placed around their necks, under the direction of Capt. Hodge. It was necessary to cut off a little of Capt. Jack's long hair, which was in the way of the rope. Capt. Hodge then bid farewell to the prisoners, and the black caps were placed over the heads of all the culprits. At twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock they stood on the drop and the rope was cut by an assistant at a sign made by Captain Hodge's handkerchief. Captain

Jack and Jim apparently dying easily, but Boston Charlie and Schomkin suffering terrible convulsions. Boston and Schomkin repeatedly drew up their legs, but the two others seemed to die almost instantly.

As the drop fell with a terrible deadly thug, four poor, wretched human beings fell into eternity. A half smothered cry of horror went up from the crowd of over five hundred Klamath Indians who witnessed the awful spectacle, wails of deep and bitter anguish went up from the stockade, where the wives and children of the poor fellows had fair view of the shocking scene.

## STATE ITEMS.

## GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

## North Carolina at Vienna.

Here is what Professor Kerr says about the North Carolina specimens at the Vienna Exposition: "You will be gratified to learn that, although too late for the prizes and prizes, our little exposition is considered the best exhibit from any American State. And we should have beaten the whole department, if those who ought and who promised, had responded to the call so urgently and repeatedly made for samples of our productions."

Nevertheless the N. C. corner is ahead in several things.

1. Tobacco, the best leaf (from Durham & Wilkes) in the Exposition, and the only manufactured. [From Hillsboro.]

2. Cotton, the best upland staple here, the only stalk in the (one shown at our last fair, tracked to Savannah and shipped from there. This attracts more attention than almost anything on the ground, it is generally taken for a work of art and not a growth, so that I have had to label it in German, 'Natural.'"

3. The Big Cotton Tree, from Warren, which even the Alabama and Louisiana exhibitors here regard with incredulity.

4. The ruby stone (corundum), of which there is no other specimen on exhibition, and which I have had to divide here and at Dresden.

5. The corn (ears) from Mecklenburg, (by favor of Gov. Vance,) and the stalk with ears, from Wake, both the finest here. The European corn is small, hard, yellow.

6. The flexible sandstone, a great wonderment to even the Americans here, of which there is only one other specimen [from Brazil.]

7. The forest woods, 95 specimens, the only collection from the United States worth mentioning, and only surpassed by one from Brazil, and one or two others from the tropics.

8. The big compound map, which is the only one of its kind here, and the only one of any American State, other or larger than the ordinary school maps. There is not even a map of the United States here, except such—but this is enough.

I shall have to leave the whole collection here, it is in so much demand. He says the people at the Exhibition think that North Carolina is in South America. He says further:

I am endeavoring to get a special jury to report on the North Carolina Exposition, so as to attract to it as much attention as possible.—N. C. Agricultural Journal.

**VEGETABLE WOOL.**—Mr. W. J. Plummer, who lives five miles from Charlotte on the Beattie's Ford road, brought to our office yesterday morning, a specimen of this growth. The wool is beautiful and white, and the texture is almost as fine as silk.

In appearance and in feeling, the growth closely resembles lamb's wool. It is grown just as cotton, though the stalks are rather lower and the bolls smaller. We think the vegetable wool is destined to become an article of common growth, and to rank next to cotton among the agricultural products of the South.—Charlotte Observer.

Vine Hill just outside the corporate limits of Morganton, was once the residence of the father of Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina. The Governor was born and lived there when he represented this district in Congress years ago. There seems to have been a fatality attending those who lived there. So many owners of it died that a good deal of superstition attached to the locality. In fact, to such an extent did this feeling prevail, that an estimable old gentleman of Morganton, who bought it about 1835, tore down the house, which was a remarkable one, for those times, for some of his children might settle there.—Piedmont Press.

We learn from an eye witness that a very sad accident occurred on the Tarboro Branch Road on Tuesday last, during which Mr. Augustus Gay lost his life, and Mr. Joseph Sellers received painful injuries. It seems that a train of ten cars were backing over the Tar River bridge, and when the engine struck the bridge, the structure gave way and the locomotive went into the river with a tremendous crash, killing the fireman Mr. Gay. Sellers was the engineer and received serious injuries.—Goldboro Messenger.

"The man Owens, who one day last week murdered Mr. John W. Cheek between Dallas and Shelby, has not yet been captured by those who started in pursuit of him. Owens killed Mr. Cheek by stabbing him to the heart with a knife, after which he tied a rope around his neck and dragged him into the woods, some distance from where he committed the murder. It was one of the most deliberate and devilish deeds of the kind we ever heard of."—Charlotte Observer.

We learn from the Raleigh Christian Advocate that there has been a revival of religion on Fletcher Circuit, Caswell and Person counties: at Durham, with 38 conversions, at Lenoir with 24 conversions, at Madison with 15 conversions, at Rockingham county, with 15 conversions and at Providence church with over 35 conversions, the last two places being Everettsville circuit.—Journal.

The Asheville Expositor says: We understand that what is known as the cattle plague distemper, or perhaps more properly, the Spanish fever, has been raging to a limited extent in the county of Henderson. One gentleman lost six head of cattle, four were attacked. Another lost four, another three head, and one or two others, one or more each.

The Goldboro Messenger says: We made brief mention in our Monday's issue that Mr. Chas. Scott was seriously stabbed, during an affray near the Cross Roads on Saturday last. Mr. Scott died, from his wounds, on Monday.

Col. Thos. M. Holt, on account of pressing private engagements, has resigned the Presidency of the N. C. Railroad, and Maj. Wm. A. Smith (the old President) was elected to fill the vacancy.

**THE CAROLINA MILITARY INSTITUTE.**—This institution opened on Wednesday. Whilst the present monetary crisis has reduced the number of Cadets who expected to be in at the beginning, we are gratified to learn that the officers of the Institute expect a large accession to the present number of Cadets at an early day. The Institute is now fully equipped.

The Era says: There is room enough between the plow-handles of this State for forty thousand new young men, but no room for any more behind counters, in offices, &c. The next season we will advertise for forty thousand more. Come on. The girls in the country are looking for you, and corn shucking will commence before long.

**REMARKABLE.**—A little daughter of Mr. A. Brockman, of Greensboro, who was deaf and dumb, was sent to Germany about seven years ago, to a school, and has recently returned, able to speak so as to be understood by her friends. She can also understand the conversation of others although she cannot hear. But this is a great blessing for which her parents are deeply thankful.—New North Star.

We learn says the Salisbury Watchman of the 2nd inst., that on Sunday evening a little son of J. P. Silliman, a worthy citizen of this county, fell from a barn loft, running a prong of a pitchfork through the region of the heart causing death almost instantly.

The Asheville Citizen says: The Baptist Church and community of Bent Creek, in this county, have been visited with an interesting revival of religion. A good number were added to the church, and a great many more professed faith in Christ.

**THE AIR LINE RAILROAD.**—We learn it is announced that this stupendous and magnificent railway the Charlotte, North Carolina, and Atlanta, Georgia, has cost near \$8,000,000, or an average of \$30,000 per mile. Particular sections of the road have cost fully \$90,000 per mile.

There are five vacancies in the next House of Representatives, all caused by deaths of members elect since the adjournment of Congress in March.

W. D. Cooke, Esq., of Raleigh, is now revising and will shortly issue a much improved map of North Carolina. This map will be especially valuable showing the various connections of the State, giving other information heretofore neglected.

Marshall Deaver, so the Asheville Citizen learns, has been suspended by order of Judge Dick. An investigation of the charges against him will be made at the next term of the Court.

Hon. A. W. Venable, once distinguished in the politics of the country, has returned to Oxford from Statesville where he has passed the summer, much improved in health. Mr. Venable is 74 years of age.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: John P. Thompson, Stephen T. Forest, Jr., and several others who left Orange since the war to try the El Dorado of the West, are now on their return from Indiana to reoccupy their old homes.

All the persons who were sent to the Albany Penitentiary from Rutherford county, for Ku-Kluxing, have been pardoned, except Owens.

Congestive chills are prevalent and very fatal in Mecklenburg, and have baffled the physicians.

Elker L. I. Bodenhammer received in July last a patent for a churn invented by him.

Jay Cook & Co. propose a settlement with their creditors of the houses in Washington, New York and Philadelphia.

Federal Court commenced last Monday in Greensboro.

The New Garden Agricultural Fair will be held on Saturday, October 18th.

## GENERAL NEWS.

**SINGULAR AFFECTION.**—The St. Louis Republic says that on Tuesday a poor family of foot travelers made an application to the office of the Mulanphy Board, in that city, for some aid to prosecute their journey. The party consisted of Mrs. Sarah Hatfield; her father, about eighty; her sister, aged fifty; a boy of thirteen; a girl of fourteen, and two dogs. They were barefooted and poorly clad. They represented that they were moving to Lawrence, Kan., and had come all the way on foot from Columbus, Ohio—having walked the distance because the railroad companies refused to transport their dogs. The affection they had for the animals was such that they would on no account consent to a separation. An arrangement was finally effected, by which the party were given transportation on the railroad to Lawrence, except the widowed sister, aged fifty, and the fourteen-year-old girl, who concluded to make the trip on foot with the two dogs to Lawrence, a distance of 400 miles. The separation was painful, although only for a short time, and the reunion of dogs and all will make the family again happy.

**FRIGHTFUL RESULT OF A BALLOON ASCENSION.**—A telegram from Washello, Iowa, dated September 25th says: Prof. J. W. Bailey made an ascension in a balloon to-day, from the fair grounds. The balloon was inflated with hot air, and left the ground with Bailey hanging by his hands to the horizontal bar beneath. Just as it started it took fire near the mouth, and Bailey did not notice the fire until he was too high to let go with safety, but hung on until he had reached an altitude of 1200 or 1500 feet, when the canvas which held the hoop from which he was suspended burst away, and he fell, reaching the earth a quarter of a mile from the point of starting. The body was frightfully mangled, and the legs driven into the hard ground up to his knees.

The act to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation, passed by the last Congress, went into operation October 1. The first section of the act makes it unlawful to keep animals confined while in transit for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading them for rest, feeding and water for a period of at least five consecutive hours. Violation of the act is made punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.

The yellow pine, an invaluable building for bridge and car work, is being rapidly thinned out in the South. No tree of this kind grows afterward where one is cut, but only a worthless scrub pine of another species. Those who now set out new plantations of these trees, will in a few years find them very valuable.

## CLEAN YOUR CHIMNEYS.

The following timely advice is applicable everywhere: Chimneys should be attended to every Autumn, if we would avoid the fright of their taking fire. Many a valuable homestead has been destroyed from negligence in this matter. Soot accumulates very rapidly, and much sooner with some kinds of coal than others, and there is also a difference in the wood. If a chimney takes fire the readiest means to stop it is to apply a wet table cloth, hearth-rug, or blanket to the whole front of the grate or fireplace; and either hold or pin it close into the jam, then lift up the bottom far enough to throw a pail of water on the fire. If a pistol is fired up a chimney it will bring down quantities of soot, and is an easy way to clean out a small chimney. A few handfuls of salt thrown into the fire, place of sulphur thrown upon the fire will also paralyze the flames.—Goldboro Messenger.

**INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.**—There is intense excitement among the settlers and stockmen in the Arkansas valley, south of Pueblo, on account of depredations committed by roving bands of Cheyenne Indians, who have already wantonly killed several hundred head of cattle. Thus far no murders are reported, but the Indians have visited a number of houses and carried away blankets and anything else they discovered, and destroyed other property. Many families sought safety in Pueblo. The schools were dismissed, and scouts are going over the country collecting men, arms and ammunition.

**A CIRCUS MAN KILLED.**—We learn from a special to the Richmond Dispatch that just as the mail train was moving off from Oyster Station, on the evening of the 2nd inst., a man named Thompson, connected with Lewis New York Circus, fell between two cars in an attempt to get on the train, which ran over him, cutting off both of his legs a little below the knees. The unfortunate man died in thirty minutes.

A machine for forging horse shoe nails has been lately invented and is now in operation at the Bristol Iron Works in Oswego. It will make from ten to fifteen nails per minute, and requires no attendant, except to put in a coil of nail-rod every ten minutes.

Mr. Vanderbilt controls 2,150 miles of railroad, representing \$514,000,000 of security, with a gross income of \$45,000,000. This involves the mastery of the trade of the three great States of New York, Ohio, and Indiana.—Phila. Enquirer.

Great Britain has paid the last installment of the Alabama indemnity, and now has a receipt in full. Henceforth the two peoples will have no cause to quarrel over, except the awfully monotonous reference of dinner orators to the "common ancestry, literature and language."

Up to January, 1872, the Central Park had cost the city of New York \$12,448,623, and the increased valuation of the three wards especially benefited had amounted since 1856 to \$150,371,630.

The last census in Paris showed the number in that city to be 1,807,573. Of these, 3,500 only avowed themselves free thinkers; but it is hinted that a very much larger number would have done so had they told the truth.

The wealthiest man in Russia, excepting a very few of the nobility, is M. Steiglitz, merchant and banker, who retired from business a few years since, after having accumulated fifty millions of dollars.

A mouse, in Cleveland, Ohio, chewed up two hundred dollars in greenbacks, and was afterwards found dead in his nest, surrounded by shreds of the notes. It is supposed the coloring matter on the notes did not agree with the animal.

Atlantic City, N. J., is on an island ten miles long, and varying in width from a half to three-quarters of a mile, and is only five feet above the level of the ocean. Its winter population is 2,500; summer, 15,000 to 20,000.

The bulk of the tobacco crop in Connecticut has been harvested the last ten or fifteen days. The crop is good in quality and much greater in quantity than has been expected during the season.

Glass bonnets have appeared. They are formed of a tissue woven by fine glass threads, and may be said to be the glass of fashion fitted to the mould of form.

A heavy frost in Western Missouri one night last week, did great damage to tobacco crops. In Livingston and Charleston counties alone the injury is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

The single article of cheese brings into Ohio nearly \$4,000,000, of which four-fifths go to the farmers. On the sale of it, also, the merchants make a profit.

A New York physician recently paid \$2,800 for the bones of the horse which carried Napoleon Bonaparte on the day of Waterloo.

The American Colonization Society are preparing to send out their fall expedition to Liberia, and have 3,000 applications.

Col John H. Stewart, postmaster at Pittsburg, Pa., has defaulted to the amount of between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

Mrs. Patterson, daughter of ex-President Johnson, is reported to have recently taken a premium at a Tennessee agricultural fair as the maker of the best butter.

**Items from the Wilmington Journal:** Captain Moreby, of the British ship Basilisk, who has been cruising about Torres Straits, has discovered several new islands, heretofore supposed to be a part of New Guinea. He hoisted on those islands the British flag. He discovered also several fine harbors, two of which were named by him ports Moreby and Fairfax.

The New York Sun says the present state of financial affairs is not favorable to the scheme of saddling the United States with the debts of the carpet-bag governments of the Southern States, and making the whole people of the country pay the few hundred millions that have been taken by government robbers in that quarter.

John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New York, Thurlow Weed, one of the old editors in the United States, and Daniel Drew, the Wall Street Methodist millionaire, are pensioners on the Government, they all having been soldiers of the war of 1812. Weed played the fife, Dix carried the flag, and Drew carried a musket.

Missouri has been under Democratic rule for two years, and during that time the State debt has been reduced from thirty-eight millions to eighteen millions of dollars.



## LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs. Patterson, daughter of ex-President Johnson, who presided at the White House during Johnson's administration visited this place last week and placed her daughter in the Academy.

The Reading Rooms will hereafter only be open to those who pay annually the sum of one dollar. The rules and regulations laid down in the By-Laws of the Club, will be fully enforced. Misbehavior on the part of several youngsters necessitates a strict observance of the rules.

Newspapers will not be allowed to be removed from the rooms; and magazines only after the expiration of four weeks from their receipt.

The rooms are intended for the benefit of all, and the payment of one dollar will secure this privilege.

On Saturday last, Ezra Hauser, known as a showman and sleight of hand performer, residing some three miles west of Bethania, was arrested in this place at the instance of Solomon Tice, who made affidavit that he feared injury at the hands of the said Hauser. The trial was postponed until Sunday morning on account of the absence of witnesses, and resulted in the imprisonment of Hauser in default of giving bail for his good behavior.

Rev. C. L. Rights delivered his farewell sermon to the Moravian congregation at Bethania, on last Sunday. A large congregation was present. A protracted meeting had been held during the week previous, and during the service on Sunday, three persons were received into the church by the rite of confirmation.

Rev. Mr. Rights takes charge of the Moravian congregation at Kerner'sville in this county.

Rev. Mr. Greider, who supplies the place of Mr. Rights, will preach his introductory sermon at Bethania on Sunday next.

A colored Camp-meeting has been in progress during last week, at their church in Liberty. Protracted meetings have been held by the colored people of Bethania at their church near that place.

The weather has been cool and bracing for the past few days, with a light frost on Tuesday morning, doing little or no damage to vegetation.

We may expect frosts almost any morning now, and we fear that considerable tobacco will be injured.

As predicted, early in the season, tobacco cures dark, and the probability is that very little bright tobacco, comparatively speaking, will be cured this season. Remunerative prices will be paid however for all grades.

BARN BURN.—On Monday night, the 29th ult., the barn of Mr. Solomon Tice, about four miles west of Bethania, together with four mules and two cows, with the entire crop of hay, &c., was consumed by fire. The barn was not far from the dwelling of Mr. Tice, yet the fire was not discovered by the family until next morning, when they first became aware of the calamity which had befallen them. It is indeed a sad affair, and no doubt the work of an incendiary.

CATTLE AND HORSE DROVES.—We noticed during the past week several droves of very fine cattle, some for this market and others passing through. The horses which passed through were rather finer in appearance than usual.

The boys of the Salem Male Academy enjoyed a lively time in an old fashioned "cutting expedition," last Friday. Such days of recreation and pleasure in the "October woods" are the very thing to encourage the scholars to renewed exertion in their studies.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Douthett & Co. offer eight good horses for sale. Bargains can be had by early application.

FINE APPLES.—We noticed some extra fine "Pound Pines" for sale on our streets a few days since. Price ten cents a piece. They were sold in small lots.

Clinton Flynn, of Yadkin county, who was convicted of burglary at last term of Yadkin Court and sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years, entered that institution last week.

Burglaries are of frequent occurrence, of late, and we are led to believe that more summary punishment might cure the evil to a great extent.

A Tennessee friend evidently appreciates the "Old Sow" Comedy which appeared in the Press, a few weeks since, and pleads with our Mayor in behalf of the old porker as follows:

Spare that sow.  
O, Mayor! spare that sow.  
Tougher than the toughest snook—  
But rather sicker than the roughest cow,  
And let the porker rot,  
She's only hunting grub,  
Around her neighbor's fence,  
And clamping little shrubs  
That ain't worth fifteen cents.

You say she'll spoil that mill-yard,  
And peel that little tree,  
But then she's gainin' land—  
It makes her plump, you see,  
All of my hogs are fat—  
And I've got thirteen head—  
And some weigh more nor that,  
But don't cost me a red.

For I don't keep a pig  
Unless he's on the root,  
And willin' for to dig  
His livin' with his snout.  
You say, she walks at night,  
And the watchmen do object,  
But ain't a hog got rights,  
That people should respect?

## Articles for the State Fair.

The Salem will again be represented at the State Fair. Below we give a partial list of articles:

W. F. SHULTZ.—Bureaus, Desk, Centre Table, Washstand, Poir Table, Cradle, Rocking Chair, 3 Children's Rocking Chairs, Invalid Chair. One beautiful piece of turning in Walnut Wood. A lot of Carpenters' work and Mechanics' Tools, Fruit and Extension ladders. A splendid collection of Native Woods, &c.

Oils.—Specimens of Neatfoot and Linseed Oils.

A lot of fine Cranberries.

Half Bushel of Dried Blackberries, very fine.

3 Stocks of Italian Bees, Best Bee Hives.

Half gallon strained Honey. 20 pound lot of Honey in comb, together with a number of smaller articles.

Miss SALLIE BUTNER.—Extra fine lot of Sewing Silk, Flax Thread, Woolen Yarn, and Cotton Thread.

F. & H. FRIES will exhibit their well-known and excellent Jeans, Cotton Goods, &c., &c.

Mr. C. A. HEGE will also have a lot of articles on exhibition: Scroll Saw, Cutting Box, Specimens of Corp, Wheat, and Oats. Specimens of Granite building stone from this neighborhood, and Stokes County Marble, &c., &c. We have not a full list of articles to be exhibited by Mr. Heger.

H. C. RICH & Co.—An elegant lot of Ladies' Hand-made Sewed Shoes.

Mr. STRUPE, of Clemmons'ville, Davidson County, will have a lot of tanned Calf and Goat Skins, beautifully finished.

We cannot enumerate all the articles, or even all the parties who will exhibit wares, many of which were manufactured expressly for the fair, as some prefer exhibiting without previous notice.

From all parts of the State we hear encouraging reports, and the Fair of 1873 will no doubt be superior to any of its predecessors.

EXPRESS OFFICE.—It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns that an Express Office has been established at the Depot, A. V. Sullivan, Agent. Mr. J. M. Wimmer will deliver Express packages from the office, free of charge, at any place in Salem or Winston.

DRIED PEACHES.—A small lot of dried peaches wanted. Enquire at this Office.

APPOINTMENTS OF REV. P. A. STROBEL, District Superintendent of American Bible Society for North Carolina.

Morgantown, Thursday, Oct. 9, 7 p. m.  
Shelby, Sunday, " 12, "  
Dallas, Gaston, Tuesday, " 14, 7 "  
Lincolnton, Thursday, " 16, 7 "  
Newton, Sunday, " 18, "  
Hickory, Tuesday, " 20, 7 "

New Advertisements.

J. C. Brown.—Valuable Town Lots for sale.

Time Table of Piedmont Air Line and Branches.

Splendid lot of New Goods just received at Fulkerson's. Fresh Goods constantly arriving.

Supper at Vogler's Store, Saturday night.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Africa.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1873.—The latest news of the progress of the Ashantee war is satisfactory.

The natives are in a state of semi-starvation, and it is supposed that they are waiting for the end of the rainy season, unable until then to make any movement.

An American vessel was discovered in the act of selling them powder, and has been seized by the British commander, and a blockade of the coast has been declared to prevent similar occurrences.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1873.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope report that sickness has broken out among the troops on the coast. Out of one detachment of 104 marines 90 men are in hospital.

Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 29, 1873.—A railway train, while passing between San Jose and Juanita, was attacked by a party of insurgents. One officer and two passengers were injured.

A suspicious steamer has been seen of the south coast near Zaza.

England.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1873.—The election for Lord Mayor of London took place to-day and resulted in the choice of Mr. Andrew Lusk, at present an Alderman, also a member of Parliament.

The right honorable gentleman is a liberal in politics. He is sixty years of age. He is in business as a merchant, shipowner and ship's physician.

The case of typhoid fever in this city are daily increasing in number, and alarm is felt in some of the infected quarters.

LONDON, Oct. 3, 1873.—The steamship Italy took \$250,000 in ballion from Liverpool for New York yesterday, and the steamships Baltic and City of Paris \$250,000.

The steamship Prussian, which also left Liverpool yesterday for Montreal, carried out \$430,000.

A chimney, 220 feet in height, in the village of Northfleet, fell to-day, instantly killing five persons and maiming a dozen others.

LONDON, Oct. 3, 1873.—Parliament has been formally prorogued until the 10th of December.

Italy.

ROME, Oct. 3, 1873.—The Pope yesterday, in an address to a delegation of 300 of the faithful, used the following words:—"Confusion has entered the enemy's camp. They strive to induce me to leave Rome; but I never will!"

## Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Sept. 29, 1873.—Several conflicts have occurred between the inhabitants and the soldiery at St. German, Aguadillo and Cayey.

Egypt.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1873.—A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, says a financial panic prevails in that city. Money is very scarce, but no failures have yet been reported.

Sir Samuel Baker and wife have sailed for England.

France.

Conflicting rumors from France relative to a Monarchy are prevalent. There seems to be some reason for a proclamation of an Empire or Kingdom.

Spain.

News from Spain, is favorable for a republic.

Oct. 6.—The Carlists are fast losing ground. In the northern provinces they are utterly demoralized, and the men accuse their leaders of treason.

## MARRIED.

In the M. E. Church, Winston, Wednesday evening, Sept. 24, by Rev. H. P. Cole, Mr. Geo. R. REYNOLDS and Miss LILLIE MARTIN.

## DIED.

At Mt. Airy, Surry County, on the 22nd inst., Mrs. MATTIE GRAY, wife of B. Y. GRAY.

## THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Womack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (old) 45 a 50  
Wheat, 50 a 55  
Flour, 3 80 a 4 00  
Meal, 2 a 2 2  
Chop, 12 a 15  
Butter, 7 00 a 8 00  
Lard, 11 a 12  
Eggs, 22 a 25  
Cheese, 18 a 25  
Butter, 15 a 20  
Peanut, 70 a 100  
Apples, green, 50 a 100  
dried, 5 a 10  
Potatoes, 50 a 60  
Irish, 50 a 60  
Coffee, 25 a 30  
Sugar, 10 a 14  
crushed, 15 a 18  
Dried Peas, 10 a 12

## WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY WINSTON TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

NEW TOBACCO.  
LEGS—Common, 5 00 to 5 70  
" Medium, 6 00 to 7 55  
LEAF—Common, 8 00 to 9 50  
" Medium, 9 00 to 11 50  
BRIGHT SMOKERS—Common, 7 00 to 9 00  
" Fancy, 10 00 to 12 50  
WRAPPERS—Common, 10 00 to 14 50  
" Good to Fine, 15 00 to 27 00  
" Fancy, 30 00 to 75 00  
Receipts continue light, market active for sound sweet working grades.

## DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

LEGS—Medium, \$6 00 to 8 00  
" Good, 7 50 to 9 00  
" Common Bright, 7 00 to 9 00  
" Fancy Smokers, 10 00 to 20 00  
LEAF—Common Red, 7 00 to 9 00  
" Good, 8 00 to 10 00  
" Common Bright, 10 00 to 12 00  
" Good Bright, 20 00 to 40 00  
" Fancy Wrappers, 40 00 to 60 00

New York, Oct. 7.—Cotton, 18 1/2 a 19 1/2  
Flour, \$7 50 to \$8 60; Corn, 58 a 60  
Wheat, 1 72 a 1 73; Gold, 1 10 a 1 10 1/4; Bonds N. C. old, 100 a 100, new 100 a 100.

Baltimore, Oct. 7.—Cotton 00 00  
Flour 6 60 a 6 70; Wheat, \$1 70 a \$1 85; Corn white, 62 a 64, yellow, 60 a 62; Oats, 45 a 50  
Bacon, 9 a 10; Whisky, 96 a 98; Lard 24 a 30

Petersburg, Oct. 7.—Flour, 7 50 a 8 00  
Wheat, red \$1 65 a \$1 90, white, \$2 00 a \$2 00  
Corn, 75 a 76; Bacon, hog round 10 a 11

Charlotte, Oct. 7.—Bacon 13 a 14  
Flour, 4 25 a 4 50; Corn, 75 a 80; Oats, 50 a 55  
Wheat, 1 45 a 1 50; Whisky, \$2 00 a 2 00  
Peas, 70 a 80; Lard, 11 a 12 1/2

Fayetteville, Oct. 7.—Bacon 15 to 20  
Flour, \$6 00 a \$7 00; Corn, 50 a 60  
Wheat, \$1 00; Oats, \$1 50; Lard, 12 a 15  
Whisky, \$2 00; Brandy, \$2 50; Salt, \$1 75 a \$1 85

Richmond, Oct. 6.—Wheat, \$1 05 a \$1 65  
Corn 73 a 77; Oats 45 a 50; Flour, superfine 25 a 30

SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS.

THE heirs of the late John Brown being of age, and those residing out of this State having empowered the undersigned, he will sell at public auction, in Winston, FOR CASH, on the 11th day of December, 1873, TWO VALUABLE VACANT LOTS, ON MAIN STREET, in Winston, opposite the residence of Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., and Maj. T. J. Brown. Said lots are very desirable for business or a private residence.

Also at the same time and place, he will sell, in 2 lots, a tract of land in about one mile from Winston, lying on the Brookstown and Shallow Ford roads, and on the waters of Silas and Muddy Creeks, adjoining the lands of Fries, John Miller and others, containing about 125 acres. Said lands will be sold on a credit of 3 months with interest from date.

Bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser. Said sale will be made at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. For further particulars see T. J. Wilson, Robt. Gray, H. W. Fries, or John Miller, Sen. A plot of said lots and lands is posted at the Court-House door in Winston. J. C. BROWN.

Winston, N. C., October 9th, 1873.—J. C. BROWN.

## ORPHAN HOME SUPPER.

The Ladies of Salem will give a Supper in the STORE ROOM OF THE VOGELER BUILDING ON SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11th. Orphan Home Benefit. Let all go assist this noble institution.

## Southern Express Co.

NOTICE.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, having opened an Office at the Salem and Winston Depot, are now prepared to receive and forward all money, valuables and freight entrusted to their care, to all parts of the United States, Canada and Foreign Ports.

A. V. SULLIVAN, Agent.  
Salem, N. C., Oct. 9.

## VALUABLE Plantation for Sale.

BEING desirous of closing my farming business, as I have no help, and am not able to do much myself, I offer my plantation for sale, lying on the old plank road track, about two miles north-west of Winston, adjoining H. W. Fries, and others, containing about 100 ACRES,

some 40 acres of which is WOODLAND and 60 acres of MEADOW, and a good Orchard of choice Fruit. Also a good two-story DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, a large BARN and all necessary outbuildings, a good Well of Water and an excellent Spring.

Persons wishing to buy will please call on me on the premises.

JOHN MILLER.  
Salem, N. C., Sept. 11, 1873.

## STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books at

## PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

Richmond & Danville Railroad, (N. C. Division).

## CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 28th, 1873.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS.  
Leave Charlotte, 2:50 P. M. 8:15 A. M.  
" Air-line Junction, 2:56 " 8:20 "  
" Salisbury, 5:02 " 10:21 "  
" Greensboro, 8:15 " 12:45 P. M.  
" Danville, 11:17 " 3:12 "  
" Burkville, 11:34 " 3:29 "  
Arrive Richmond, 6:35 " 10:27 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS.  
Leave Richmond, 1:05 P. M. 5:00 A. M.  
" Burkville, 1:10 " 5:05 "  
" Danville, 8:45 " 12:48 P. M.  
" Greensboro, 11:38 " 3:50 "  
" Salisbury, 2:08 A. M. 6:06 "  
Arrive Charlotte, 4:05 " 8:15 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS.  
Leave Greensboro, 8:20 P. M. Arrive 11:38 P. M.  
" Comp's Shops, 10:00 " 12:30 "  
" Raleigh, 1:40 A. M. " 5:20 "  
" Hillsboro, 2:30 " " 4:30 "

GOING WEST.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS.  
Leave Greensboro, 4:30 P. M. 4:30 P. M.  
Salem Junction, 4:50 " 4:51 "  
New Garden, 5:05 " 5:07 "  
Kerner'sville, 5:37 " 5:39 P. M.  
Salem, 6:25 P. M.

S. E. ALLEN, Gen. Ticket Agent.  
T. M. R. TALCOTT, Eng. & Gen. Sup't.

## THE ALMANAC!

BLUM'S Farmer's and Planter's Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1874,

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At the Bookstore.

The Fleetwood Scroll Saw.

Price from \$10 to \$15.

THE FLEETWOOD SCROLL SAW should be in the hands of all amateurs.

Runs easy as a Sewing Machine.

Will readily saw 2 inch material. Send for Catalogue to

C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

This Saw will be on exhibition at Raleigh and Salisbury Fairs.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN-KILLER manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON, has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in medicinal preparations. The universality of the demand for the Pain-Killer is a novel, interesting, and surprising feature in the history of this medicine.

The Pain-Killer is now regularly sold in large and steadily increasing quantities, not only to general agents in every State and territory of the Union, and every province in British America, but in Buenos Ayres, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chili and other South American States, to the Sandwich Islands, to Cuba and other West India Islands; to England and Continental Europe; to Mozambique, Madagascar, Zanzibar, and other African lands; to Australia, and Ceylon, Bangoon and other places in India. It has also been sent to China, and we doubt if there is any foreign port or any inland city in Africa or Asia, which is frequented by American and European traders, sea-farers or travelers, into which the Pain-Killer has not been introduced.

The extent of its usefulness is another great feature of this remarkable medicine. It is not only the best thing ever known, as everybody will confess, for bruises, cuts, burns, &c., but for dysentery or cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action.

In the great cities of British India and the West India Islands and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as dysentery, liver complaints, and other kindred disorders. For coughs and colds, croup, asthma and rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing trials and testimonials, to be an invaluable medicine.

The proprietors are in possession of letters from persons of the highest character and responsibility, testifying in unequivocal terms the cures effected and the satisfactory results produced, in an endless variety of cases by the use of this great medicine. That the Pain-Killer is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it is amply proved by the universal popularity it has attained. It is a pure and effective remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more popular every year. The healing properties have been fully tested all over the world and it need only to be known to be prized.

Sold by all Druggists. Sept. 25-28-1m.

## TAX NOTICE!

LAST CALL FOR TAXES!

IN compliance with the requirements of law, I will make a second round for the purpose of collecting the unpaid taxes due. This will be the last call, and persons delinquent tax-payers will come forward promptly and pay up and save costs.

I will meet the tax-payers at the following times and places:

Crew's School House Monday, September 22nd  
Widow Clapard's Tuesday, " 23rd  
John Hasten's Wednesday, " 24th  
Kerner'sville Thursday, " 25th  
Craw's Road, Friday, " 26th  
Harris Halsey's Saturday, " 27th  
Old Town, Monday, " 28th  
Den's Halsey's Tuesday, " 29th  
Greenville, Wednesday, October 1st  
Vienna, Thursday, " 2nd  
Sides, Friday, " 3rd  
Petersburg, Saturday, " 4th  
Bitter's Store, Monday, " 6th  
Butner's Hotel, Salem, Tuesday, " 7th  
Winston, Wednesday a Thursday, October 8th a 9th.

JOHN G. HILL, Sheriff.  
Sept. 11, 1873.

## House and Lot for Sale.

ON THURSDAY THE 9th, I will sell to the highest bidder the House and Lot in the town of Salem, belonging to the estate of William J. Hauser, dec'd.

The said Lot has a good Brick Dwelling house thereon, and is situated on the East side of Main Street, nearly opposite A. C. Vogler & Co's Furniture Store.

Persons wishing to view the property can do so by calling on A. C. Vogler, or C. S. Hauser.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms made known on day of sale.

C. S. HAUSER, Adm'r.  
Salem, N. C., Sept. 9, 1873.

## LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING IN THE Post Office at Salem, N. C. Oct. 1st, 1873.

LADIES' LIST.  
Miss Silsola Bidding, Miss Mollie McDiarmid,  
" Jeleanna Crouch, " Fannie Newton,  
" Sarah Press, " Mrs. Lily Rippe,  
" Darkest Horton, " Miss Anna Richards,  
" Francis C. Linville, " M. Sapp,  
GENTLEMEN'S LIST.  
N. G. Samuel, " N. G. Samuel,  
Bain & Hatcher, " Moses A. Teague,  
John Fowles, " Jackson Tatum,  
H. B. Golding, " Henry Watkins,  
" S. Gibson, " R. B. Walker,  
" William Hinchaw, " John Wilhelm,  
" Alexander Sheeloff, " Wm. Well,  
" Anderson Sechrist, " H. W. Shore, P. M.

## J. L. FULKERSON'S

FALL OPENING OF NEW AND ATTRACTIVE

## DRESS GOODS,

COMPRISES SOME OF THE LATEST AND BEST STYLES.

Mohair Cords and Stripes, Mohair Balerno,  
Biarritz Stripes, Alpaca Cords,  
Japanese Stripes, Yeddo Stripes,  
Camel's Hair Cloth, Silver Gray Poplin,  
Silk and Wool Eplingines, Black Alpaca,<



**Poetry.**  
**Procrastination--To-Day!--To-Morrow!**  
BY CHARLES MACKAY.  
If fortune with a smiling face  
Shows roses on our way,  
When shall we stoop to pick them up?  
"To-day, my boy, to-day!"  
But should she frown with face of care,  
And talk of coming sorrow,  
When shall we grieve, if grief we must!  
"To-morrow, boy, to-morrow!"  
If those who've wronged us own their faults  
And kindly pray,  
When shall we listen and forgive?  
"To-day, my boy, to-day!"  
But if stern justice urge rebuke,  
And warn from memory borrow,  
When shall we chide, if chide we dare?  
"To-morrow, boy, to-morrow!"  
If those to whom we owe the debt  
Are harmed unless we pay,  
When shall we struggle to be just?  
"To-day, my boy, to-day!"  
But if our debtor fall on hope,  
And plead his ruin through,  
When shall we give, if give we must?  
"To-morrow, boy, to-morrow!"  
If love estranged should once again  
Her gentle smiles display,  
When shall we kiss her proffered lips?  
"To-day, my boy, to-day!"  
But if she would indulge regret,  
Or dwell with by-gone sorrow,  
When shall we weep, if weep we must?  
"To-morrow, boy, to-morrow!"  
For virtuous acts and harmless joys,  
The minutes will not stay;  
We're always losing them, you see,  
"To-day, my boy, to-day!"  
But care, resentment, angry words,  
And unavailing sorrow,  
Come far too soon, if they be true,  
"To-morrow, boy, to-morrow!"

**Humorous.**  
**Died with my Face to the Foe.**  
A single shot, followed by a loud shriek,  
Told us that one of our best men, Bradley,  
Was wounded. He proclaimed his agony  
With a loud voice, turning over on his  
back, and commenced kicking so vigorously  
that the surgeon had difficulty in  
getting in reach of him. "Poor fellow,"  
said the doctor, as he saw a whitish liquid  
oozing out, "shot in the bladder; I am  
afraid it's fatal," and he commenced opening  
his coat.  
"Oh, me," said Bradley, "I'm a dead  
man; I'll never get over it."  
"Keep up your spirits, my boy; never  
say die," said Captain Johnson, kneeling  
kindly over him.  
"Doctor," asked the wounded soldier  
feebly, "will you write to my mother and  
tell her that I died bravely doing my duty,  
with my face to the foe, and that I thought  
of her when I was dying?"  
"Yes, yes," said the doctor, with dim  
eyes and husky voice, "I will write to  
her and tell her, too," but suddenly spring-  
ing to his feet with an indignant and an-  
gry voice, added--  
"Why, confound it, man, you are not  
hurt a bit; it's only your canteen that's  
shot, and that's the water from it; get up,  
will you?"  
Bradley raised up slowly, felt himself  
all over, and with an exceedingly foolish  
countenance, crawled back to his position,  
amid the uproarious laughter of the whole  
regiment.  
For months after that, on the march or  
in camp, and sometimes in the stillness of  
the night, you would hear a voice in one  
direction demanding, "what shall I tell  
your mother?" And perhaps a half dozen  
responses would be heard. "Tell her I died  
with my face to the foe," and then "Can-  
teen" Bradley would come out and an-  
grily hunt for the man that said it. He  
seldom found him, but when he did there  
was certain to be a fight.

**A LOVE ADVENTURE.** A colored man  
living in Macomb street having long ad-  
mired a colored widow living in the next  
block above, but being afraid to come out  
boldly and reveal his passion, went to a  
white man of his acquaintance the other  
day and asked him to write the lady a  
letter asking her hand in marriage. The  
friend wrote, telling the woman in a few  
brief lines that the size of her feet was the  
talk of the neighborhood, and asked her  
if she couldn't pare them down a little.  
The name of the colored man was signed  
and he was to call on her on Sunday night  
for an answer. Yesterday the writer of  
the letter met the negro limping along the  
street and asked him what the widow said.  
The man showed him a bloodshot eye, a  
scratched face, a lame leg, and a spot on  
the scalp where a handful of wool had  
been violently jerked out, and he answered  
in solemn tones: "She didn't say 'ruffin'  
an' I didn't stay dar 'no'n a minit'."

A rough old clergyman once took for  
his text that passage of the Psalms, "I  
said in my haste all men are liars." Look-  
ing up, apparently as if he saw the Psalmist  
standing immediately before him, he  
said, "You said it, your haste, David,  
did you? Well, if you had been here, you  
might have said it after mature reflection."

Two Irishmen were working in a quarry  
when one of them fell into a deep quarry  
hole. The other, alarmed, came to the  
margin of the hole and called out: "Arrah,  
Pat, are ye rht tithely? If you're dead  
spake!" Pat assured him from the bot-  
tom by saying in answer: "No, Tim,  
I'm not dead, but I'm spacheless!"

A wealthy but miserly old man dining  
in a London restaurant one day with his  
son, whispered in his ear: "Tom, you must  
eat for to-day and to-morrow."  
"Oh, yes," retorted the half-starved lad,  
"but I haven't eaten for yesterday and  
the day before yet, father."

I think that love is like a play, where  
there and smiles are ended; or like a  
faithless April day, whose shine with  
showers is ended; like Coldbrook pavement  
rather rough; like trade exposed to losses;  
and like a highland plaid all stuff and very  
full of crosses.

"Keep them alive, boy! keep them  
alive!" said an old physician to a young  
practitioner. "Dead men pay no bills."

A poor man, who was ill, being asked  
by a gentleman whether he had taken  
any remedy, replied, "No, I ain't taken  
any remedy, but I've taken lots of physic."

It is one of the curiosities of natural  
history that a horse can beat when he has  
not a bit in his mouth.

Quills--things taken from the pinions  
of one goose to spread the opinions of  
another.

**STEEL ENGRAVINGS.**  
A lot of small steel engravings suitable for  
Scrap Books at  
BLUM'S

**Agricultural.**  
**SAVING SEED CORN.**—G. Snyder Scott,  
Statin, Kalamazoo county, Mich., states  
that there had never before been such a  
failure of seed corn in coming up as the  
present season. His observations and  
those of his neighbors had shown that the  
corn that had been selected and hung  
away from all heat had its vitality destroyed  
by freezing. Corn husked and thrown  
on the floor, and covered with snow, had  
(seven eighths of it) grown. Corn left in  
the shock in the field had produced. Corn  
put in the crib had failed. He concluded,  
from these observations and this experi-  
ence, that all seed corn, if husked, should  
be kept from freezing during the winter;  
that if husked, it should never be allowed  
to lie on the ground over night; and that  
corn that is hung up in a cool room for  
seed should never be husked until planting  
time arrives.

**HENS IN PLACE OF DOGS.**—There is  
hardly a family that does not throw away  
enough table scraps to feed half a dozen  
hens; and that keep a nuisance in shape  
of a dog, that does no good, but costs  
more than a dozen good dogs, complain  
that they cannot afford to keep hens. One  
dog in a neighborhood is generally a  
greater trouble to the neighbors than a  
flock of hens would be, for if hens are well  
fed at home, they will rarely go away. But  
whoever saw a dog that was not a pest,  
running across the new made garden and  
sticking his nose into everything? Kill off  
the cures and give the food to the  
hens, and you will find pleasure as well as  
profit in so doing. Those that are of value  
as watch-dogs could be trained, while  
the host of snarling, dirty curs would give  
place to some more useful pets. —*Poultry  
Standard.*

**FATTENING HOGS.**—MAINTAINING THEIR  
APPETITES.—It not infrequently happens  
that hogs put up to fatten show a loss of  
appetite for weeks at a time, eating but  
little and wasting a good deal. Well-  
known English farmers, who have experi-  
enced this difficulty more or less, in addi-  
tion to positive disease, after many experi-  
ments, have prepared a compound which  
they state has been very effective. The  
following are its ingredients and the pro-  
portions: Twenty pounds finely-sifted  
calc ash, four pounds superphosphate of  
lime. They are duly mixed and put into  
a trough where the hogs can have free  
access to them at all times. In a case  
where three were troubled with swelling  
and difficulty of breathing, they consumed  
nine pounds of this mixture during the  
first fortnight, six pounds the second and  
nine again during the third. The expense  
of the material is very light. Those who  
have occasion to test the prescriptions  
would confer a favor on others by report-  
ing the result.

**CURE FOR COLIC IN HORSES AND MULES.**—  
To cure colic in the ordinary medical  
way, the *Stock Journal* says, you can pre-  
pare a colic drench thus:  
"Take tincture of opium one ounce,  
mix with a pint of tepid water. If neces-  
sary repeat in half an hour. A much bet-  
ter way to relieve the horse is the applica-  
tion of a fomenting bandage to the ab-  
domen. In winter wet a woolen blanket  
in hot water, wring it slightly, and apply  
to the abdomen, bring the ends up over  
the back and fasten. If the weather be  
very cold put a dry blanket over this to  
keep it from cooling too fast. In the sum-  
mer apply a blanket wet in cool water.  
This fomenting blanket will relieve the  
horse in a few minutes by drawing in-  
ternal heat to the surface. We have found  
in summer almost instant relief to the  
horse from lying down in the water."

**CHARCOAL FOR POULTRY.**—The benefit  
which fowls derive from eating charcoal,  
is, I believe, acknowledged. The method  
of putting it before them, is, however, not  
well understood. Pounded charcoal is not  
in the shape in which fowls usually find  
their food, and consequently is not very  
enticing to them. I have found that corn  
burnt on the cob, and the refuse which  
consists almost entirely of the grains re-  
duced to charcoal, and still retaining their  
perfect shape—placed before them is greed-  
ily eaten by them, with a marked improve-  
ment in their health as is shown by the  
brighter color of their combs, and their  
sooner producing a greater average of  
eggs to the flock than before. —*Poultry  
World.*

**1873. SPRING. 1873.**  
**AT BACKENBENDER'S NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.**  
I invite particular attention to my new and beautiful line of  
**HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS,**  
**COTTON & LINEN GIMES & FRINGES,**  
**EMBROIDERIES, FANS, PARASOLS, &c.**  
**SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, SALEM, N. C.**  
**NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED**  
**UNABRIDGED.**  
**SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY**  
at the BOOK STORE

**JOHN H. ZEVELY.**  
**DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**  
POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C.  
THOSE who wish to supply themselves with  
fresh and reliable  
**DRUGS & MEDICINES,**  
can always find them at the above establish-  
ment, at reasonable prices.  
**FANCY ARTICLES,**  
**PERFUMERY, SOAPS,**  
**NOTIONS,**  
**PATENT MEDICINES,**  
AMONG THEM  
Dr. Sage's Celebrated Catarrh Remedy,  
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,  
and Pleasant Purgative Pellets,  
Also, Allen's Unrivalled Lung Balsam,  
McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment,  
Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer,  
Klutz's Chill Cure,  
Sholl's Pills.  
**PERFUMERY.**  
The following fine Extracts for the  
handkerchief can be had in any quantity:  
Boquet Caroline,  
Patchuly, Musk,  
Jockey Club,  
Ylang Ylang,  
Cologne, &c.  
**FRENCH BOOT POLISH.**  
**CHOCOLATE.**  
**EXTRA FINE COMBS.** BUFFALO AND SHELL,  
**TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS,**  
**MEEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c.**  
AT REASONABLE PRICES.  
Call and see for yourselves. I am  
satisfied that I can please.  
**JOHN H. ZEVELY.**

**Musical Instruments**  
**AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.**  
VIOLINS, GUITARS,  
BANJOS, TAMBOURINES,  
FLUTES, FIFES,  
ACCORDIONS,  
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.  
Extra Violin  
**BOWS AND HAIR.**  
**FINE CUTLERY,**  
**PERFUMERY,**  
**CHEWING TOBACCO,**  
**CIGARS,**  
**Musical Instruments,**  
&c., &c., &c.  
**AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,**  
Post Office Building, - - Salem, N. C.

**APPROPRIATE**  
**DE FILLERS**  
**RHEUMATIC SYRUP**  
A STATED QUALITY  
\$1000 REWARD FOR A CASE

**1873. SPRING. 1873.**  
**AT BACKENBENDER'S NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.**  
I invite particular attention to my new and beautiful line of  
**HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS,**  
**COTTON & LINEN GIMES & FRINGES,**  
**EMBROIDERIES, FANS, PARASOLS, &c.**  
**SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, SALEM, N. C.**  
**NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED**  
**UNABRIDGED.**  
**SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY**  
at the BOOK STORE

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**WANTED**  
100 Farmers and Farmers' Sons during the Fall  
and Winter months to do business in their own  
and adjoining townships. Business respectable, easy  
and pays well. For particulars, address S. S. SCHAR-  
TON & CO., Hartford, Conn.  
**FIRE-SIDE** HINGE COKE BURNER  
FOR STOVE CHIMNEYS,  
made by **PLUME & ATWOOD**, produces the  
largest light. Can be used on any coal oil lamp.  
For sale by all lamp dealers.  
**"DOMESTIC"**  
**PAPER**  
**FASHIONS.**  
Agents Wanted!  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.  
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., NEW YORK.  
**STEAM ENGINES**  
**BOILERS,**  
**AND MACHINERY.**  
Stationary and Portable Steam Engines and Boilers,  
Gray's Anti-Friction Cotton Press, Circular Gang,  
and Mangle Saw Mills, Portable and Stationary Flour-  
ing Mills, Sugar Cane Mills and Sugar Pans, Narrow  
Gauge Locomotives and Dummy Engines for street,  
road and mining purposes, new and second-hand  
Iron and Wood Working Machinery of every des-  
cription. Send for circular.  
**WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,**  
60 Vessey Street, New York.  
**THE GREAT INVENTION OF**  
**THE AGE.** Agents wanted everywhere.  
Samples and terms free. Address W. C. WALKER,  
Russellville, Kentucky.  
**GRAY'S CELEBRATED ANTI-FRiction COTTON**  
Press. The cheapest, simplest and most perfect  
Cotton Press ever invented. Send for circular.  
**WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,** 60 Vessey Street,  
New York, sole manufacturers.  
**WOMEN MEN.** Girls and Boys wanted  
to sell our French and American  
Jewelry, Books, Games, &c., in their own localities.  
No capital needed. Catalogue, Terms, &c., sent free.  
R. O. VICKORY & CO., Augusta, Maine.  
**MONEY** MADE RAPIDLY with Stencil & Key Check  
Outfits. Catalogue and full particulars sent free.  
FREE. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover Street, Boston.  
**BEST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINE**  
**SANDFORD'S**  
**LIVER INVIGORATOR.**  
A purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic, for Dys-  
pepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bil-  
ious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stom-  
ach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. BE-  
WARE OF IMITATIONS.  
**\$5 to \$20** per day! Agents wanted! All  
classes of working people, of either  
sex, young or old, make more money at work for  
us in their spare moments or all the time, than at  
anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STIN-  
SON & CO., Portland, Maine.  
**OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD:**  
OR, TESTIMONY FROM THE BATTLE-FIELDS.  
Under the above title I propose to publish first in  
newspaper, and subsequently in book form, a series  
of articles giving the war record of North Carolina  
from the election of Lincoln in Nov. 1860, to the  
close of the war between the States in May, 1865.  
My plan embraces three distinct divisions:  
1st. Accounts of each skirmish and battle on the  
soil or upon the waters of North Carolina.  
2nd. Accounts of every battle fought during the  
war on the soil of every State, in which any of the  
troops of North Carolina took part—special care  
being taken to show what these troops did and suf-  
fered in each of these battles, and what glory and  
renewed our officers and men fairly won.  
3rd. "A Southern Chart for all time." An explana-  
tion of the third division of the proposed plan  
will be published at a later date.  
That I may successfully accomplish this arduous  
and pleasing self-imposed task, I invoke the aid of  
all my brother soldiers and ask them to furnish me  
material which can be arranged and digested so as  
to form a complete record of the heroic deeds of the  
sons of North Carolina upon the battle-fields of the  
Confederacy; and especially do I ask all who can  
write to furnish me details of every battle in which  
they participated, and the part borne by their in-  
distinguishable comrades.  
The time may not have come to write this portion  
of North Carolina's history; but it has come to col-  
lect and arrange for the use of the future historian.  
The living actors will soon pass away, and much  
valuable information, unless gathered now, will be  
lost forever. Hence after waiting for several years  
for some one more competent to undertake the task,  
I have determined to devote the remaining years of  
my life to this labor of love. I yield to none in love  
for my native State, or in admiration for the gallant  
men who have shed imperishable glory upon her.  
I prefer to give these accounts first in newspaper  
form, in order that omissions and errors, if any occur,  
may be pointed out and corrected before the work  
shall pass into the more enduring form, which will  
it will assume should it prove what I desire to make  
it, a valuable acquisition to the war record of the South.  
Several of the prominent actors in the war have  
already promised their co-operation and the valuable  
aid of their pens to lessen my labors and to make  
the work complete, and I hope to enlist a number  
of valuable co-laborers in the good cause as did  
North Carolina enlist her sons to fight the bat-  
tles of the "Lost Cause."  
General officers from other States who commanded  
North Carolina troops are respectfully asked to  
give me all the information in their possession relat-  
ing to the conduct and bearing of these troops.  
In endeavoring to do justice to the soldiers of my  
native State, I certainly shall most carefully abstain  
from doing injustice to those from any other  
State.  
My brethren of the press will confer a favor by  
giving the whole or such part of this prospectus as  
they may deem proper, one or more insertions, call-  
ing attention thereto.  
The first number will be issued about the 10th of  
June. Subscription price \$2 per year in advance.  
STEPHEN D. POOL,  
late Colonel 10th Regiment, N. C. S. T.  
Newbern, N. C., May 20, 1873.

**NEW**  
**MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT**  
**IN KERNERSVILLE.**  
**MRS. DR. KERNER**  
Respectfully offers to the public a fine stock of  
**MILLINERY GOODS,**  
with a variety of NOTIONS, embracing all the styles  
to be found in Salem or Greensboro, at low prices.  
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.  
April 21, 1873. 17-4f.

**DR. HOOPER'S**  
**FEMALE PILLS**  
A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRES-  
SION, LEUCORRHEA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE  
COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE  
AND GET THE GENUINE. Price 25 cents.  
Price \$1.00 per box sent by mail secure  
sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price.  
Direct all orders,  
**HOOPER & CO.,**  
P. O. Box 2453, PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
Jan. 16, 1873. 3-12m.

**HORSE AND CATTLE**  
**POWDER**  
at Zevely's Drug Store,  
**SIMMONS'**  
**LIVER REGULATOR,**  
FOR SALE  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
At Zevely's Drug Store,  
At Manufacturer's Prices.

**DR. HOOPER'S**  
**FEMALE PILLS**  
A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRES-  
SION, LEUCORRHEA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE  
COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE  
AND GET THE GENUINE. Price 25 cents.  
Price \$1.00 per box sent by mail secure  
sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price.  
Direct all orders,  
**HOOPER & CO.,**  
P. O. Box 2453, PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
Jan. 16, 1873. 3-12m.

**HORSE AND CATTLE**  
**POWDER**  
at Zevely's Drug Store,  
**SIMMONS'**  
**LIVER REGULATOR,**  
FOR SALE  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
At Zevely's Drug Store,  
At Manufacturer's Prices.

**ESTABLISHED 1827!**  
**THE OLD**  
**FRANKLIN**  
**PRESS.**  
**PLAIN AND FANCY**  
**BOOK & JOB PRINTING**  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE  
**PICTURES**  
**FOR THE PEOPLE.**  
HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS  
Of the following subjects:  
Prince of Peace,  
Life of Christ,  
Our Saviour,  
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the  
BOOK STORE.  
**AT THE BOOK STORE**  
NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low price  
Green Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,  
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,  
INITIAL PAPER, Rose Tint, and Ornamented,  
Magill's Paper Fasteners,  
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out,  
Good and cheap Writing Paper,  
Blank Account and Record Books,  
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands,  
and many other articles in our line.  
L. V. & E. T. BLUM,  
March 31, 1873.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
**AT THE BOOK STORE,**  
Mental Photograph Albums,  
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap.)  
Pocket-Maps, N. C.  
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.  
Pictures of Christ.  
Songs before Sunrise. World Essays.  
Verses, by H. H. A Woman's Poems.  
May 19, 1871.  
**Dick's English Classics.**  
The Cheapest Books  
ever Published.  
Shakespeare.....50 cents  
Byron.....25  
Scott.....25  
Goldsmith.....50  
Milton.....25  
Cowper.....25  
Wordsworth.....25  
Moore.....25  
At the BOOK STORE.  
**BOOKS AT COST.**  
Ballou's Analytical and Practical Grammar,  
Davie's Elements of Written Arithmetic,  
" First Lessons " "  
" Practical " "  
" Intellectual " "  
Robinson's Progressive Higher " "  
Smith's " "  
Wilson's Primer, " "  
Wilson's Speller, " "  
First Lessons in Botany, " "  
Ballou's English and Latin Dictionary.  
The above books will be sold at cost and carriage.  
If early application be made at the  
Dec. 12, 1872. BOOK STORE.

**NATIONAL SERIES.**  
National Primers  
Spellers and Readers.  
Dickens and Bulwer's Novels.  
Cheap editions at the BOOK STORE.  
**BUY YOUR**  
**SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK**  
AT BLUM'S.

**WISTAR'S BALSAM**  
**OF WILD CHERRY**  
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR  
**CONSUMPTION**  
which can be cured by a  
timely resort to this stand-  
ard preparation, as has been  
proved by the hundreds of  
testimonials received by the  
proprietors. It is acknowl-  
edged by many prominent  
physicians to be the most  
reliable preparation ever in-  
troduced for the relief and  
cure of all Lung complaints,  
and is offered to the public,  
sanctioned by the experience  
of over forty years. When  
resorted to in season it speed-  
ily fails to effect a speedy  
cure in the most severe  
cases of Coughs, Bronchitis,  
Croup, Whooping Cough,  
Influenza, Asthma, Colds,  
Sore Throat, Pains or Sore-  
ness in the Chest and Side,  
Liver Complaint, Bleeding  
at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's  
Balsam does not dry up a  
Cough, and leave the cause  
behind, as is the case with  
most preparations, but it  
loosens and cleanses the  
lungs, and allays irritation,  
thus removing the cause of  
the complaint.

**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR**  
**CONSUMPTION**  
which can be cured by a  
timely resort to this stand-  
ard preparation, as has been  
proved by the hundreds of  
testimonials received by the  
proprietors. It is acknowl-  
edged by many prominent  
physicians to be the most  
reliable preparation ever in-  
troduced for the relief and  
cure of all Lung complaints,  
and is offered to the public,  
sanctioned by the experience  
of over forty years. When  
resorted to in season it speed-  
ily fails to effect a speedy  
cure in the most severe  
cases of Coughs, Bronchitis,  
Croup, Whooping Cough,  
Influenza, Asthma, Colds,  
Sore Throat, Pains or Sore-  
ness in the Chest and Side,  
Liver Complaint, Bleeding  
at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's  
Balsam does not dry up a  
Cough, and leave the cause  
behind, as is the case with  
most preparations, but it  
loosens and cleanses the  
lungs, and allays irritation,  
thus removing the cause of  
the complaint.

**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR**  
**CONSUMPTION**  
which can be cured by a  
timely resort to this stand-  
ard preparation, as has been  
proved by the hundreds of  
testimonials received by the  
proprietors. It is acknowl-  
edged by many prominent  
physicians to be the most  
reliable preparation ever in-  
troduced for the relief and  
cure of all Lung complaints,  
and is offered to the public,  
sanctioned by the experience  
of over forty years. When  
resorted to in season it speed-  
ily fails to effect a speedy  
cure in the most severe  
cases of Coughs, Bronchitis,  
Croup, Whooping Cough,  
Influenza, Asthma, Colds,  
Sore Throat, Pains or Sore-  
ness in the Chest and Side,  
Liver Complaint, Bleeding  
at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's  
Balsam does not dry up a  
Cough, and leave the cause  
behind, as is the case with  
most preparations, but it  
loosens and cleanses the  
lungs, and allays irritation,  
thus removing the cause of  
the complaint.

**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR**  
**CONSUMPTION**  
which can be cured by a  
timely resort to this stand-  
ard preparation, as has been  
proved by the hundreds of  
testimonials received by the  
proprietors. It is acknowl-  
edged by many prominent  
physicians to be the most  
reliable preparation ever in-  
troduced for the relief and  
cure of all Lung complaints,  
and is offered to the public,  
sanctioned by the experience  
of over forty years. When  
resorted to in season it speed-  
ily fails to effect a speedy  
cure in the most severe  
cases of Coughs, Bronchitis,  
Croup, Whooping Cough,  
Influenza, Asthma, Colds,  
Sore Throat, Pains or Sore-  
ness in the Chest and Side,  
Liver Complaint, Bleeding  
at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's  
Balsam does not dry up a  
Cough, and leave the cause  
behind, as is the case with  
most preparations, but it  
loosens and cleanses the  
lungs, and allays irritation,  
thus removing the cause of  
the complaint.

**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR**  
**CONSUMPTION**  
which can be cured by a  
timely resort to this stand-  
ard preparation, as has been  
proved by the hundreds of  
testimonials received by the  
proprietors. It is acknowl-  
edged by many prominent  
physicians to be the most  
reliable preparation ever in-  
troduced for the relief and  
cure of all Lung complaints,  
and is offered to the public,  
sanctioned by the experience  
of over forty years. When  
resorted to in season it speed-  
ily fails to effect a speedy  
cure in the most severe  
cases of Coughs, Bronchitis,  
Croup, Whooping Cough,  
Influenza, Asthma, Colds,  
Sore Throat, Pains or Sore-  
ness in the Chest and Side,  
Liver Complaint, Bleeding  
at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's  
Balsam does not dry up a  
Cough, and leave the cause  
behind, as is the case with  
most preparations, but it  
loosens and cleanses the  
lungs, and allays irritation,  
thus removing the cause of  
the complaint.

**THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.**  
Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we  
are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short  
notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we  
ask is a fair trial.  
Particular attention paid to  
PAMPHLETS,  
ADVERTISING SHEETS,  
POSTERS, HANDBILLS,  
LETTER HEADS,  
BILL HEADS,  
CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS,  
LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few  
hours' time.  
We guarantee our work to be well done, and  
will make the most liberal arrangements for  
HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles  
of printing.  
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK  
We would like to make arrangements with  
merchants, manufacturers and others for all  
the printing they have to do, as it will materi-  
ally reduce the price.  
Dec. 5, 1872. at CROSLAND'S.

**FRESH GROCERIES.**  
A CHOICE LOT OF  
**MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP,**  
Bethlehem Mill Buckwheat Flour  
**PEARL LARGO HOMINY,**  
**BEEF TONGUES,**  
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT  
OF FAMILY GROCERIES.  
Dec. 5, 1872. at CROSLAND'S.

**Strupe's Upper Leather,**  
**HEAVY AND LIGHT.**  
FOR SALE AT WOMACK & CO'S,  
Sept. 11, 1873-37

**HARVEY & JONES,**  
**GENERAL WHOLESALE**  
**GROCERS**  
AND  
**LIQUOR MERCHANTS,**  
COMMERCIAL BLOCK,  
Corner of Carey and 13th Streets,  
**RICHMOND, VA.**  
July 17, 1873. 29-12m

**JOHN C. DAY,**  
OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH  
**THOS. D. TOY & CO.,**  
Successors to KING & TOY.

**Wholesale Druggists,**  
No. 144 Main Street,  
**NORFOLK, VA.**  
July 17-29-4m.

**D. P. MAST,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
**WINSTON, N. C.**

Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and ad-  
joining Counties.  
Says special attention to the settlement of  
Estates and to Southern Claims.  
Office in the Court House. 3-1y.

**W. B. GLENN,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
**YADKINVILLE, N. C.**

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Sur-  
ry and those adjoining.  
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims  
3-1y.

**Building and Alphabet**  
**BLOCKS**  
**FOR CHILDREN,**  
at the BOOKSTORE

**LAST CALL.**  
ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of  
Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle  
without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will  
be placed in officers hands for collection.  
L. V. BLUM.  
T. T. PURNELL.  
Salem, N. C., Jan. 4, 1873.

**FAIRBANK'S SCALES**  
**FOR SALE.**  
ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

**FOR SALE**  
BUGGY, SULKY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE  
HARNESS. Enquire at BOOKSTORE

**CHARTS**  
**FOR THE PEOPLE.**  
at the BOOK STORE

**MUSIC.**  
A fresh supply of Musical In-  
struments just received at  
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

**A Good Six-Horse power**  
**STEAM ENGINE**  
FOR SALE cheap for cash.  
Apply to C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

**SAPOLITO**  
removes stains and grease from carpets and other  
woven fabrics.  
There is no one article known that  
will do so many kinds of work and do  
it as well as Sapolito. Try it.  
July 10, 1873. For sale at the Book Store.

**N. F. BURNHAM'S**  
**NEW TURBINE**  
Has been tested at YORK, PA., by  
Dr. W. ESTLIN, C. E.,  
and at HOLYOKE, MASS., by  
JAS. ENNERSON, H. E.  
For Pamphlet and Test Report,  
address N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

**BAUGHMAN BROTHERS & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Paper Bags and Flour Sacks,  
And Dealers in every variety of

Papers, Twines, Envelopes,  
**GENERAL STATIONERY, &c.,**  
1810 Main Street,  
**RICHMOND, VIRGINIA**  
Aug. 28, 1873-35-6m.